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Sharon asks for U.S. shipment British film confirms Israeli arms for Iran

LONDON, Feb. 2 (AP) — Israel began secret shipments of arms supplies to Iran last year to bolster pro-Western elements in the Iranian military, but the plan was disrupted when an arms plane crashed in the Soviet Union, a British television documentary reported Monday night.

The British Broadcasting Corp., in its *Panorama* program, focused on the July 18 crash of an Argentine cargo plane near the Soviet-Turkish border which, it said, exposed secret gun-running by Israel to Iran, in dire need of military supplies because of the Gulf war with Iraq.

In the program, entitled "Unfinished Business," reporter Philip Tibenham said the supplies were sent in defiance of Western sanctions against Iran for holding the U.S. hostages released a year ago after 444 days in captivity.

Tibenham added that because of the crash, Israel had been forced to abandon the "vulnerable" route of flying arms, ammunition and other military supplies to Tehran from Tel Aviv, via Larnaca, Cyprus. He said, without giving further details, that Israel had since shipped arms to Iran in containers loaded at the Israeli port of Ashdod.

Israel's motivation is to try to secure a pro-Western government — and keep out the Soviets — in Iran in the "chaos" expected when Iran Leader Ayatollah Khomeini, 81, dies, the documentary said.

He added that Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, during a recent trip to Washington, tried unsuccessfully to persuade the U.S. government to resume arms supplies to Iran.

U.S. banker urges prudence Shift in OPEC deposits denied

KUWAIT, Feb. 2 (AP) — The chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank was quoted here Tuesday as denying reports that OPEC countries were significantly reducing their surplus petrodollar deposits in the United States.

Willard C. Butcher, now in Kuwait as part of an Arab tour, also told the newspaper *Arab Times* that banks should be "more prudent" in extending loans to "fourth world countries" — the so-called Less Developed Countries (LDCs).

"There has been no discernible shift of OPEC deposits from American banks, even after the freezing of Iranian assets in the country and the negative reaction (to this) by Arab states," Butcher said.

"However, it is obvious that OPEC countries would constantly review their investments and from time to time move funds out of deposits and into other financial instruments, such as U.S. government bonds and common stock, when the return from such instruments is more favorable," he added.

Butcher was commenting on a Jan. 21 *New York Times* report that oil exporting countries had significantly reduced their deposits in U.S. banks.

He is in Kuwait in the course of a Middle East tour during which he met with King Khalid and the ruler of Bahrain Sheikh Isa bin Salman al Khalifa. He is to meet King Hussein of Jordan, King Hassan of Morocco and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq before he returns to the U.S.

No one injured Projectile hits Bush's car

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (R) — Vice-President George Bush's limousine was struck by a projectile Tuesday as he was being driven to the White House. An FBI agent said later it appeared almost certain the object was a falling stone from a building.

No one was hurt in the incident, and the vice-president said later that all he heard was "a big bang."

A spokesman for the Secret Service, which protects top administration officials, said the projectile struck the left rear side of the roof of the limousine as it drove along a busy street during the morning rush hour.

The car was sent to the crime laboratories of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for analysts to determine what had hit and torn a chunk from its vinyl roof.

Jim Vatter, an FBI agent, said the bureau was "99 percent sure" the car was hit by a stone which may have fallen from a building.

He said there were "no tracings of metal to indicate there was a bullet involved." A spokesman at FBI headquarters said inquiries were continuing and said he could not confirm Vatter's statement.

Bush told reporters he did not know his car had been struck until he reached the White House grounds about three-quarters of a mile from where the incident occurred.

"I just heard a big bang," he said outside the Senate chamber. "I couldn't tell the car was hit."

Bush immediately called his wife to assure her he was unharmed, the vice-president's spokesman said.

Police quickly sealed off the area where the car was struck and searched nearby rooftops and offices. Agents from the FBI and Secret Service also went to the scene and police helicopters circled overhead.

Security around top administration officials was tightened after an assassination attempt last Mar. 30 on President Reagan and, more recently, following reports that a Libyan squad was in the United States to kill high-ranking officials.

Dollar rises as shares fall

LONDON, Feb. 2 (R) — A sharp rise in U.S. interest rates, which dashed hopes for a worldwide lowering of the cost of borrowing, boosted the dollar on foreign exchange markets Tuesday and depressed stock markets.

The Tokyo share market suffered its worst setback in two months and shares also fell in London, other European centers and the Far East after Monday's heavy selloff on Wall Street.

The upward movement of U.S. interest rates following days of uncertainty led to a rush of money into the dollar and out of other major currencies, dealers said.

In Frankfurt, the dollar rose to its highest level for four and a half months at 2.3620 marks, while in Tokyo the yen fell to a three-month low of 233.75 to the dollar despite intervention by the Bank of Japan to sell about \$100 million.

Dealers said markets seemed to be facing another period of volatility, with governments likely to be very worried about depreciation of their currencies against the firming dollar.

Although operators rushed to bid for the dollar in all centers, dealers reported nervousness about the extent to which central banks might seek to protect their currencies, although no significant intervention was reported in Europe.

West Germany, France, Britain and Japan were reported to have informally agreed last month to lower interest rates to stimulate their economies and to try to limit any upward movement by the dollar similar to last year's surges when U.S. interest rates were around 20 percent.

The Bundesbank, West Germany's central bank, recently cut its lending rate in what some analysts regarded as a gamble to boost a stagnant economy suffering from rising unemployment.

But despite the pressure on the U.S. from other nations to get interest rates down to aid world recovery, two banks Monday raised their base rate on business loans to 16.5 percent from 15.75 percent, which had prevailed for two months. Other major American

French move boomerangs Strikes herald 39-hour week

PARIS, Feb. 2 (AP) — Monday was a day of rejoicing. One of Socialist President Francois Mitterrand's major reforms — the 39-hour work week — officially went into effect. So what are all the strikes, work-to-rule actions and protests about?

"The government decree on the 39-hour week has backfired on its authors," boomed the conservative daily *Le Figaro* in its Tuesday editions. "They expected a testimonial of satisfaction, and it was a procession of strikes that welcomed the entry in force yesterday of the 39 hours."

The problem is that the government's decree is too vague. It leaves such questions as how much the workers will be paid and the manner in which the measure will be applied for individual negotiation to the unions and the various industries.

As the vast majority of French business has yet to begin negotiations, which must be completed by June, the decision on how to apply the new one-hour reduction in the

Language barrier persisted Captors indifferent to secrets -- Dozier

VICENZA, Italy, Feb. 2 (R) — U.S. Brig-Gen. James Dozier said Tuesday that Red Brigades guerrillas who held him captive for 42 days had made no serious attempts to force military secrets from him.

Gen. Dozier, the most senior U.S. officer at NATO's army base at Verona, told a news conference: "I was dealing more with criminals than with a military operation."

He said that despite the efficiency of the kidnapping, the guerrillas seemed to have little idea of what to do with him or what he could tell them.

They could not interrogate him properly because they spoke no English and he did not speak Italian well.

"After about a week they brought me an Italian-English dictionary," he said.

Gen. Dozier, 50, was abducted from his apartment in Verona on Dec. 17. He was freed last Thursday when anti-terrorist police stormed an apartment in Padua and arrested five members of the Brigades.

A Rome magistrate said last month that the Brigades had links with foreign guerrilla groups. But Gen. Dozier said: "They gave me no indication of outside support whatsoever, and assured me they were Italian communists."

He said his relations with his captors were characterized by "business-like indifference."

They treated him reasonably, fed him adequately and he never felt he was about to be killed. But "I didn't make friends with them and they sure didn't make friends with me," Gen. Dozier said.

His most enemy was boredom and his worst deprivation apart from family and

Fresh round of talks today Job plan accord eludes Bonn

BONN, Feb. 2 (R) — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's left-liberal coalition unexpectedly decided that further talks were needed Tuesday on a controversial multi-billion-dollar job creation plan political sources said.

The issue, over which Schmidt has threatened to resign, seemed largely resolved Monday night after nine hours of talks between the chancellor, senior ministers, and leaders of the ruling Social Democratic and Free Democratic parties (SPD and FDP).

But the sources said Schmidt's comment that there was accord on the "broad outlines" apparently meant only that the coalition had agreed a job program must be implemented and one would be finally approved by the Bonn cabinet Wednesday.

Final accord had not yet been reached on details such as the size of the program and how it should be financed, and a fresh round of talks to hammer out agreement was Tuesday evening.

A planned meeting between Schmidt and key ministers concerned with the economy was postponed until Wednesday just before the regular weekly cabinet meeting, they added.

The SPD wanted a package of measures totaling some 10 billion marks (\$4.2 billion), while their FDP coalition partners wanted less than seven billion marks (\$3 billion) to be spent, the sources said.

On financing, the more cautious FDP seemed ready to accept a 1 percent increase in value-added tax, currently 13 percent,

Italians observe one-day strike

TURIN, Italy, Feb. 2 (AP) — More than a million workers in Italy's heavily industrialized Piedmont region staged a one-day strike Tuesday to press for government anti-recession measures.

Unions claimed 90 percent of workers didn't show up for their shifts in factories throughout the region in northern Italy — on the French border.

Public transportation was halted for two hours, and schools closed for one hour. Hospitals provided only emergency services.

The national union federation CGIL called the strike.

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Cabinet reviews Arab, Mideast developments

RIYADH, Feb. 2 (SPA) — The Council of Ministers, meeting under Crown Prince Fahd, reviewed Monday night the political situation in the Middle East and latest Arab developments in the light of political reports submitted to it.

Information Minister Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani said after the meeting that the council also discussed the outcome of the visit of the king of Malaysia to Saudi Arabia. The Malaysian monarch conferred with King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd.

The council also examined the results of the Gulf Cooperation Council's defense and finance ministers' meetings. It discussed parts of the education master plan and programs for primary, intermediate and secondary stages as well as arrangements for this year's

examinations and the school holidays. The issue was referred to the Supreme Education Policy Committee to complete the study of those parts.

After reviewing a report on the education policy of Madinah Islamic University, Prince Fahd underlined the importance of producing preachers, Ulama and people specializing in the various aspects of Islam and Arabic. The university, he said, must devote maximum attention to this important part of its basic mission.

Further more, the council approved the appointment of Dr. Nasser Ibrahim Al-Rasheed as member of the board of the University of Petroleum and Minerals upon a proposal by the Higher Education Minister Dr. Hassan Al-Sheikh.

Sudanese minister here

Joint Red Sea body to meet

By Suresh Shah
Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, Feb. 2 — Sudan's Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Dr. Sharif Al-Tuhami arrived here Tuesday to attend a meeting of the Saudi-Sudanese Joint Commission for the Exploration of Red Sea Mineral Resources.

At the meeting, the progress made by the commission so far will come up for review and a decision will be taken about the work to be done in the coming year.

The commission was established in May of 1974 by the Kingdom and Sudan to explore and develop the mineral resources lying on and under the seabed within the common zone. It began work in September 1975, conducting a feasibility study to establish techni-

cal and commercial viability of the project. During the first two phases, the commission completed geophysical and oceanographic surveys of the common zone in general and an area known as "Atlantis II Deep" in particular.

At the same time it has completed environmental studies, developed mining and processing technology, conducted exploration campaigns and a pre-pilot mining test, and made preparation for the Pilot Mining and Processing Operation and training of personnel.

Now the commission is planning to increase its operations 10 times during the third phase known as "pilot mining and processing operation." The fourth and final phase of "commercial extraction operations" is expected to start by the end of 1980s.

IDB countries granted loans

JEDDAH, Feb. 2 (SPA) — The Islamic Development Bank's 54th session of executive director ended here Tuesday by approving the financing of foreign trade operations and the supply of industrial materials for member states.

Algeria was granted a loan of 34 million Islamic Dinars (one ID is nearly equivalent to \$1.2) for importing industrial materials; Bangladesh received a loan of ID 15.4 million for financing crude oil imports; while Morocco was given an ID 8.5 million loan to import sugar. Other loans approved included

ID 4.2 million for Tunisia, ID 17 million for Turkey and ID 4.2 million for North Yemen.

The session opened here Sunday under the chairmanship of IDB President Dr. Ahmad Muhammad Ali.

Financing of projects in member states comprised a loan of ID20 million for a mill plant in Upper Volta. A textile factory in Bangladesh had a loan of ID147.00 approved and a United Arab Emirates company was granted finance to purchase cargo ships at ID13.9 million.

SR124m projects approved

RIYADH, Feb. 2 (SPA) — Dr. Soliman A. Solaim, minister of commerce and acting minister of agriculture and water, approved Tuesday seven agricultural and animal husbandry projects with a total cost of more than SR124 million.

Three of the projects, to be established on an area of 1,500 hectares in the Eastern Province, will produce 2,625 tons of wheat, 1,875 tons of grain and 10,800 tons of fodder in a year. Their combined cost will be SR80 million.

The fourth agricultural project will be set up in Qasim at a cost of SR25.7 million to produce 1,800 tons of cucumber and 600 tons of tomatoes in greenhouses.

The remaining three are animal husbandry projects. One will be built in Hail at a cost of SR4.9 million to produce 3,000 head of sheep per annum. Another husbandry project will be set up in Qasim to produce a similar quantity at a cost of SR5.8 million. The last project will produce 2,500 heads of sheep and cost SR8.5 million.

The projects will be referred to the Agricultural Bank for the necessary financing.

Meanwhile, loans extended to farmers and fishermen by the Agricultural Bank's branch in Qatif during the current fiscal year amounted to SR78 million.

The branch's director, Muhammad Al-Muajil, said that 296 medium and short term loans were issued during the nine past months to finance various agricultural machinery. The fishermen's share in the loans reached SR5.4 million, he said.

Muajil also said that SR25 million was granted to six agricultural and animal husbandry projects as assistance. Four of them were poultry farms in Awamiya, Nuairiya and Kuwait Road which have a combined capacity of 1.48 million birds per annum. The other two were a 300-ton-a-year vegetable project in Syhat and an animal husbandry project in Dammam with an annual capacity of 89,500 heads of sheep.

RIYADH, (SPA) — King Khaled sent Tuesday a congratulatory cable to Sri Lankan President J. Jayawardene on his country's independence anniversary. The King expressed his best wishes to the president and people of Sri Lanka.

RIYADH (SPA) — Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal received Tuesday the Brazilian parliamentary delegation currently visiting the country. Talks centered on promoting bilateral relations. Saudi Arabian Ambassador to Brazil Sheikh Abdullah Hababi attended the meeting.

SYHAT (SPA) — Public service and development projects under way in Syhat and

BRIEFS

nearby areas cost SR143.4 million, according to the mayor, Ahmad Al-Issa, Tuesday. One of the major projects is the storm water drainage project being executed at a cost of SR100 million, he said. It will be completed in 18 months. Other projects include a temporary asphalt project involving 200,000 square meters expected to be completed in 12 months and worth SR6.4 million.

JEDDAH — The Saudi Arabian Standards Organization (SASO), in cooperation with the Danish Ministry of Housing and the Danish Building Export Council, will organize a symposium on protection of buildings from fire in Riyadh Feb. 8 to 10. The seminar will discuss various methods of protection against fire in the light of the designs and codes of practice in the Kingdom. It will be attended by engineers, consultants, contractors, manufacturers and researchers in addition to interested individuals.

JEDDAH — The Pakistani delegation, currently visiting the Kingdom, met with businessmen in Dammam Tuesday after talks with officials of the Eastern Province Chamber of Commerce and Industry Monday. The group will leave for Riyadh Wednesday and is expected to meet with Commerce Minister Dr. Soliman A. Solaim.

Concludes session

Council urges global support for Muslims

MAKKAH, Feb. 2 (SPA) — The World Higher Council for Mosques Monday stressed the need for supporting the Islamic issues and looking after the mosques in Islamic states and in the areas where Muslim minorities are found.

In its recommendations issued at the conclusion of the seventh session, the council urged the fulfillment of the message of the mosque as it used to be in the early days of Islam, and recommended training courses for the imams and preachers. It also recommended reinforcement of the media services, so they play an effective role in encountering the vicious campaigns against Islam.

The council called for devoting attention to the Muslim minorities in different parts of the world and helping them through mediation with the governments concerned. It further called for a study of the methods of missionary campaigns among the Islamic societies and urged the realization of solidarity with the Muslims living under the colonial domination. It said that training courses for the imams and preachers be continued in non-Islamic states for the benefit of Muslim minorities. The council stressed the need to allocate scholarships for students from the Islamic minority community, and urged the Muslim World League to continue to assist the Somali refugees materially and morally.

The council approved the resolutions of the committee which deals with the cases of Palestine, Afghanistan and the conditions of Muslims in Fatah, the Philippines and Eritrea, in the light of fresh reports received in this behalf. The council strongly denounced the Soviet Union's help to the Ethiopian regime against the Eritrean, Somali and Afar peoples, and appealed to the Islamic organizations and the international society to help them attain their legitimate right to their lands.

The council further denounced the Zionist assaults on the Aqsa Mosque and the excavations being carried out around it by the occupation authorities. It urged the international society and the Islamic organizations of the world to force Israel to stop these assaults. It also condemned the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and called upon Muslims and international community to help the Afghan refugees by every possible means. It further endorsed the recommendations on imported meat and stressed the need for ensuring that

the slaughtering is carried out in the Islamic manner.

The concluding session was held under Sheikh Abdul Aziz ibn Baz, council's chairman, and attended, among others, by Sheikh Muhammad Ali Al-Harakan, secretary general of the Muslim World League and secretary of the council.

In a separate development, Prince Saud

Ibn Abdul Mohsen, deputy governor of Makkah, deputized for King Khaled at the opening of the fifth session of the Academy of Jurisprudence at the MWL headquarters here Tuesday.

The deputy governor referred to the monarch's concern over the problems of Muslims and the different ideological currents now pervading the world.

Prayer Times

	Makkah	Medinah	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Wednesday						
Fajr (Dawn)	5:33	5:38	5:09	4:59	5:23	5:56
Dhuhr (Noon)	12:35	12:35	12:07	11:54	12:18	12:48
Asr (Afternoon)	3:48	3:46	3:17	3:01	3:26	3:53
Maghreb (Sunset)	6:13	6:09	5:40	5:25	5:49	6:16
Isha (Night)	7:43	7:39	7:10	6:55	7:19	7:46

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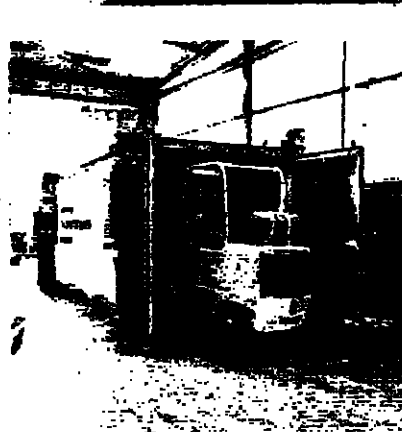
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Israel plans to annex more lands, USSR warns

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 2 (AP) — The Soviet Union on Monday told the U.N. General Assembly, in emergency session on Israeli annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, that Israel was planning gradual absorption of still more occupied Arab territory and that the United States was encouraging it.

Soviet Ambassador Oleg A. Troyanovsky, comparing the Israeli absorption with Adolf Hitler's plan to create a "living space" for Germany, said, "The Israeli action on the Golan Heights confirms the fact that the very basis of the policy of Israel is annexation — step-by-step acquisition of occupied territories."

"Would anyone venture to assert that Israel would stop at this — that the search for territorial aggrandizement would not propel it further along the path of adventure? It is worthwhile recalling what happened to Germany, which was caused by a demand for 'living space.'"

He linked "Israeli aggressiveness" with U.S. support. "The aggression of Israel against the Arabs would long ago have ended and no doubt there would have been a peace-

ful settlement in the Middle East," he said, "if from beyond the ocean there had not been a constant flow of weapons."

Late Monday, the meeting was adjourned to Tuesday morning.

The emergency session began last Friday and is expected to end next Thursday or Friday. It was called by the Security Council last Thursday to enable the assembly to get around the United States' Jan. 20 veto against measures to punish Israel for annexing the Golan Heights on Dec. 14.

The assembly, unlike the council, is not empowered to impose sanctions binding on U.N. members and so any arms embargo it might adopt would count only as a recommendation.

Kuwait, an earlier speaker, suggested that the emergency session enact an arms embargo against Israel.

Abdul Rahman Al-Awadi, Kuwaiti health minister, urged the 157-nation assembly to adopt "the necessary measures to deter the aggressors and to keep away from their reach the tools that would help them achieve their territorial ambitions, from whatever sources they may have been received."

'For standing in same trench with Israel' Gulf paper assails Syria

MANAMA, Bahrain Feb. 2 (AP) — The Syrian government of President Hafez Assad was publicly blasted here Tuesday for "standing in the same trench with Iran and Israel" and for "bloody internal repression against the Syrian Arab people." The unprecedented attack came in a frontpage editorial by the Arabic-language newspaper *Akhbar Al-Khaleej*.

The editorial hailed King Hussein of Jordan for his "brave stand" in announcing that Jordan will send volunteers to fight alongside Iraq in its 16-month-old war with Iran.

"It is understandable for Iran, the U.S. and Israel to oppose Jordan's move," said the government-guided newspaper.

"But it is unexpected and unreasonable for

Syria to attack the Jordanian initiative," it added. "Arab Syria is standing in the same trench with America and Israel, because it stands in the same trench with the racist Iranian regime — where as it should have been on Iraq's side."

"We do not know how the Syrian regime can explain its stand or account for its clamps on the Arab people in Syria," the editorial said.

"That regime should have been fighting alongside Iraq, rather than preoccupying its army with the defense of Iran and with repression against the Syrian people, who are struggling for their freedom, nationalism and Arabism," it added.

Chatti urges America to be arbiter in Mideast dispute

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Feb. 2 — Habib Chatti, the secretary general of the 42-nation Organization of the Islamic Conference, has warned the United States that unless it ceases to support Israel blindly and becomes an objective arbiter, the Arab-Israeli conflict will soon turn into an Arab-American one.

In a statement released Tuesday, the OIC General Secretariat said that, in his speech before the United Nations General Assembly Monday night, Chatti appealed to the United States — "without which no Middle East set-

tlement is possible" — to understand that its world responsibilities do not allow it to be a party to a regional conflict.

The United States role in the Middle East, "is not to Israel's ally, but an arbiter settling disputes by relying on its own principles and those of the U.N. Charter, the provisions of International Law and the utmost necessity to safeguard peace," he said.

"So far, every time that the international community almost unanimously proclaims it will impose sanctions on Israel to halt its policy of aggression and expansion, it is America which foils this endeavor," he added.

Hundreds reported killed Soviets shell Kandahar markets

ISLAMABAD, Feb. 2 (AP) — Several hundred people were killed and numerous shops destroyed late last month when Soviet forces bombed markets in Kandahar, Afghanistan's second largest city, Western diplomatic and Afghan sources said Tuesday.

A report from a reliable nonaligned diplomatic source corroborated the accounts and said a number of businesses run by Afghan Hindus of Indian origin were destroyed but no casualties were reported within the minority community.

The Hindus, many of them engaged in the export of dried fruit, have largely remained

aloof to fighting between Muslim freedom fighters and Afghan government forces, backed by Soviet troops.

"The Soviets for the first time used ground-to-ground missiles in Kandahar, not only canons," said Habibullah Karzai, an Afghan resistance figure who said he spoke with 20 survivors after they reached Quetta, Pakistan, about 150 miles to the southeast.

A Western diplomatic report from Kabul, the Afghan capital, put the Kandahar death toll at "several hundred" while Karzai said estimates ranged between 250-300.

BRIEFS

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel plans to establish 16 military outposts in the occupied West Bank and Golan Heights which might eventually be converted into civilian settlements, Jewish agency sources said Tuesday.

KUWAIT (R) — Iran will be held responsible for the safety of any Iraqi prisoners of war who join the anti-Israeli volunteer force Tehran says it will form, the speaker of Iraq's parliament has said.

BUDAPEST (AP) — Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar Tuesday received the Chair-

man of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Yasser Arafat for an "exchange of views on Hungarian-Palestinian relations," the state news agency MTI reported.

RABAT (R) — United States Secretary of State Alexander Haig is due in Morocco on Feb. 11 to confer with King Hassan, a well-informed source said here Tuesday.

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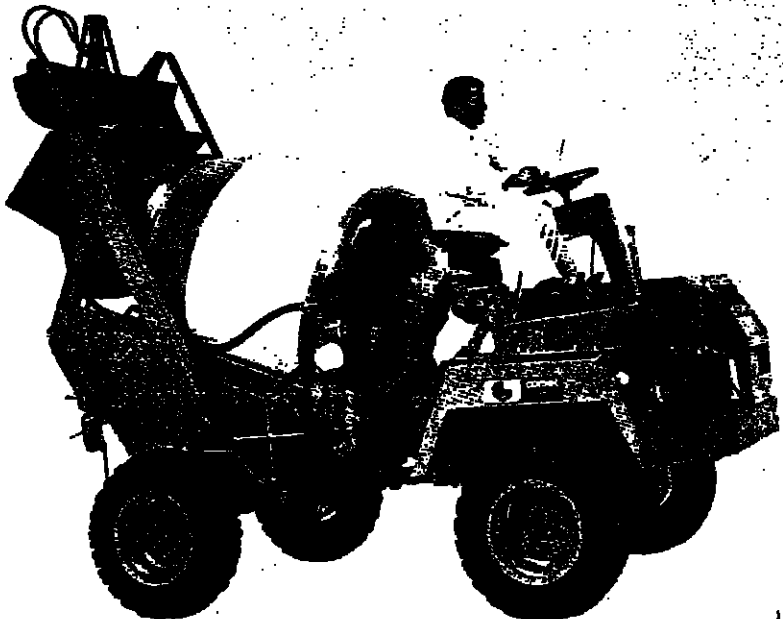
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Despite White House order

Washington reveals fresh news leakage

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (R) — Some U.S. administration officials have broken the law by leaking national security information to reporters, a White House spokesman said Monday. But he refused to say whether legal action would be taken.

Unauthorized disclosure of classified information was barred last month by William Clark, President Ronald Reagan's new national security adviser, who said violators would be tracked down by all legal means. Clark's order did not threaten penalties for reporters who receive and publish classified information. Members of the news media are protected by the constitution's first amendment which guarantees freedom of the press.

Disease hits Tanzania

DAR ES SALAAM, Feb. 2 (AFP) — Nine persons have died and 900 are being treated in northern Tanzania for a mysterious disease thought to be caused by contaminated cooking oil.

The disease, characterized by severe stomach pains and purging of blood, has hit Hai district in the Kilimanjaro region. Reports reaching here Tuesday said a special center had been opened to deal with victims, who were also being treated in local hospitals. A medical officer quoted by the official Shihata news agency said the disease was gradually being brought under control but predicted more cases arriving at the center within the next few days.

leak that violated Clark's order. Safire reported that the U.S. government last week decided in secret to pay \$70 million Poland owes U.S. banks each month, despite rules that require the debtor nation first to be declared in default before the government takes up the loan guarantees.

Speakes said other violations had occurred but declined to answer when asked if the administration would go ahead with prosecutions especially if the leakers were found to be senior members of the White House staff.

He did not comment specifically on a Los Angeles Times report Monday that the administration plans to take action against unidentified administration officials suspected of leaking two other national security actions. Officials frequently disclose classified information to reporters to promote administration policies or to register their objections to proposed actions.

After the administration crackdown last month, the deputy defense secretary, Frank Carucci, voluntarily underwent a lie detector test to prove he did not leak a secret report that Reagan's \$1.5 billion defense program in fact would cost \$750 million more.

China detects fiscal frauds

PEKING, Feb. 2 (AFP) — A major investigation in China's Heilongjiang province has revealed several cases of fraud involving more than 250 million yuan (\$140 million), the Peking Daily reported Tuesday.

Cases of fraud exposed at the end of 1981 included irregularities regarding manufacturing costs, construction projects not scheduled under the government plan, undue distribution of bonuses and tax evasion, the report said. Of 252 million yuan (\$141.5 million) found to have been diverted from government coffers, only one-fifth could be recovered, the newspaper said.

The investigation was successful thanks largely to a policy of clemency by the fiscal authorities toward enterprises which admitted fraud, while those which tried to cover up financial irregularities were penalized and forced to reimburse the state, the paper added. "Repentant" enterprises were allowed to keep part of the money involved, which encouraged a number of them to institute fiscal controls.

In neighboring Fujian province, fiscal authorities last year discovered several cases of tax evasion involving a total of 3,000 million yuan (\$16.8 million), according to the English-language China Daily.

BRIEFS

LONDON, (AFP) — More than 100,000 buildings in south London were without water Tuesday after a key water main burst. Officials estimated it would take two days to repair the main.

NEW DELHI, (AP) — At least 23 villagers were reported killed Tuesday in a landslide in the northern state of Kashmir that completely wrecked their homes. The United News of India quoted state officials as saying that the earthquake destroyed every house in Sarbagli village, 600 kms northwest of the Indian capital.

VALLADOLID, Spain (AFP) — A 27-year-old woman died here Monday night, bringing to 256 the number of Spanish deaths from a toxic agent in cheap cooking oil, it was learnt here Tuesday.

ATLANTA, Georgia, (R) — Two convicted murderers due to die in the electric chair Tuesday have been granted indefinite stays of execution by a U.S. appeal court. A three-judge federal panel Monday sent the case of Anthony Antone, 64, under death sentence for the 1975 contract killing of a former police detective in Tampa, Florida, back to a lower federal court for a complete review.

NEW DELHI, (AP) — Mohanlal Sukhadia, 60, and Jaisukhlal Hathi, 73, senior leaders of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's ruling Congress Party, died Tuesday of heart attacks. Sukhadia was formerly chief minister of India's Rajasthan state and later served as governor of the states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. He died in Bikaner.

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Insulin injection case

Jury tours Newport mansion

NEWPORT, Rhode Island, Feb. 2 (R) — A judge and a jury have taken a guided tour on the mansion where socialite Claus von Bulow is alleged to have put his heiress wife into a "living death" coma by insulin injection.

During Monday's tour, journalists were prevented from entering the white stone 20-room mansion, Clarendon Court, on Newport's Millionaires Row. But a light plane and three helicopters heavy with television cameras circled and dived overhead.

The 16 jurors, who range from housewives and secretaries to a retired naval commander and a jobless factory worker, were shown around the palatial rooms to give them, in judge Thomas Needham's words "a picture of the alleged scene of the crime." Von Bulow, 55, Danish ex-aide of oil magnate J. Paul Getty, is accused of twice injecting his wife Martha, 49, with insulin, putting her into an irreversible coma 13 months ago.

The jury's tour was conducted by prosecutor Stephen Famiglietti and defense lawyer Gerald Fahringer, who pointed out objects in the house for the jury to remember.

Von Bulow himself was not present at the tour. He left the courtroom alone, apparently heading back to the hotel room where he is staying during the trial. After recording

arguments by both sides Wednesday, the prosecution planned to bring on immediately its star witnesses and Von Bulow's chief accusers — his stepchildren, Prince Alex and Princess Anna von Auersperg, and Mrs. Von Bulow's maid, Maria. It was their suspicions which led them to hire a private investigator to shadow Von Bulow and which led ultimately to his indictment.

Japanese drop American serial

TOKYO, Feb. 2 (AFP) — The popular American serial *Dallas* will be withdrawn from Japanese television charts before the public finds out who shot J.R. because of overwhelming audience indifference, it was reported here.

The latest edition of the weekly *Shukan Sankei* said the series that kept 300 million viewers around the world glued to their TV sets, only drew 8.5 percent of Japanese viewers for the first show. Screened by Asahi Television with a big advertising drive in October, the serial's audience dropped quickly to five percent and by last month to three percent, the weekly noted.

Khmer Rouge warned by Mahathir

KUALA LUMPUR, Feb. 2 (AFP) — Malaysia, apparently disappointed with the Khmer Rouge because of their refusal to enter a coalition with two other Cambodian resistance movements, warned Tuesday that it might have to withdraw its support for the continued seating of the Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations.

Prime Minister Mahathir Muhammad, in an apparent reference to the Khmer Rouge, who retains Cambodia's seat in the United Nations, said the attitude of certain parties were very much regretted. "It may no longer be worthwhile for us to support their position in the United Nations," he said.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has suggested a loose coalition among the three Kampuchean resistance movements as the first step toward a political solution to the Kampuchean problem.

The other two groups are the Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) and the Moulinakha, headed respectively by former Premier Son Sann and former chief of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

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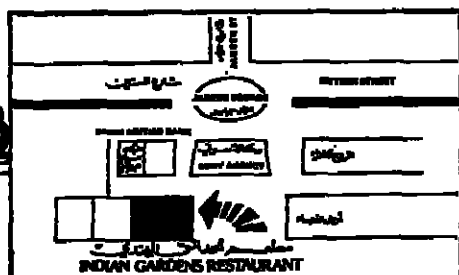
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Reagan seeks extra \$2.3b

U.S. jobless fund set at \$6.1b

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP) — President Ronald Reagan asked Congress Monday to provide another \$2.3 billion this year to cope with the rising flood of unemployed workers and insure that the jobless will continue to get unemployment benefits.

The request reflects the increase from 7.4 percent to 8.9 percent in the unemployment rate since Reagan became president. By current calculations, nearly 9.5 million Americans are out of work.

The supplemental request would raise the amount set aside for unemployment benefits and services from the current \$3.8 billion to \$6.1 billion for the current fiscal year, which began Oct. 1, that's about a 60 percent increase.

The bulk of the new request — \$1.4 billion — is in the form of loans to the states to help

them meet their obligations under current law. Another \$500 million would go to help pay for extended unemployment benefits and another \$343 million would be in grants to help states process claims and to restore the staffing needed to help the unemployed find work.

Congress already has provided \$1.9 billion to the states for unemployment payments and has provided another \$1.8 billion for loans. The new request would add \$1.447 billion in loans and \$843 million in grants and advances.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said the new request is needed because "the unemployment rate has risen to a rate higher than assumed at the current appropriations level." He said the money will not provide any new benefits and will only allow funding

to continue under present law.

Speakes indicated the new funding would not significantly increase the administration's projections on the federal deficit, saying, "the majority (of the supplemental funding) was predicted when the budget deficits were predicted."

On Monday, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan concurred with projections by Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige that unemployment in the United States would reach 10 percent.

According to a news poll, Americans believe that president's economic plan will reduce significantly inflation but not unemployment and a majority said they don't want to see inflation plummet if it results in unemployment rising.

French plan faces obstacles

PARIS, Feb. 2 (AP) — The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has outlined the obstacles faced by France's Socialist government in its attempts to reflate the economy and reduce unemployment, but says the strategy could work.

In its annual survey of the French economy, the first since the Socialists took office last May, the OECD says success will depend on positive results in the areas of growth, labor, prices and foreign balance of trade and payments.

It warns the economy may come up against a number of hurdles in the short term and the fundamental reforms decided by the administration of President Francois Mitterrand may encounter "some difficulties."

These could involve a widening public-sector deficit linked to the increased weight of the government in the economy, as well as the "serious danger" of a price-wage spiral which, if unchecked, would undermine French export competitiveness and increase France's more than two million unemployed.

Overall, however, the OECD forecast for the next two years does not vary greatly from

that of the French authorities, although OECD is slightly less optimistic about prospects for growth and inflation.

The government anticipates a growth of 3.1 percent in gross domestic product (GDP) this year, while the OECD looks for 2.5 percent, reflecting its assumption that private investment will take longer to pick up than is anticipated in France.

The survey foresees the annual rate increase to 3 percent in the first half of 1983. Moderate recovery this year should be sufficient to halt the increase in unemployment, it says.

OECD sees inflation slowing somewhat over the next 18 months after peaking at 15.5 percent in the second half of last year, to drop to 12.75 percent in the first half of 1983. This would make France one of the poorest performers in the 24-nation OECD as regards inflation.

The survey estimates consumer price growth this year at 13.75 percent, above the French government's forecast of a 13 percent rise. The OECD assumes that both import and domestic prices will rise more rapidly than the French expect.

West may reschedule Romania debt

LONDON, Feb. 2 (R) — A small group of Western banks is devising a plan to let Romania delay repayments on its multi-billion dollar debts, banking sources said Tuesday.

This would make Romania the first Eastern European country after Poland to reschedule repayments on its loans. Romania has been facing cash crisis since last year when it arranged six-month delays in payments for some goods and short-term loans from the West.

Bankers estimate Romania's total debts to both Western banks and institutions such as the World Bank at \$10 to \$15 billion. Citing economic mismanagement and poor borrow-

ing strategy, they said the country needs to reschedule as much as \$4 billion falling due in the next 18 months.

In December, the Romanian foreign trade bank denied that it was seeking to reschedule Western commercial bank debt by deferring repayments. But banking sources said that private talks between the government and nine Western banks on the debt problems began in Bucharest about three weeks ago.

Two members of the bank group, manufacturers Hanover and Societe Generale of France, have representatives in Bucharest. The bank group is in consultation with the Romanians, for rescheduling the debts, banking sources said.

U.S. to pay banks \$71m Polish loan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, (R) — The U.S. government has decided to pay American banks \$71.3 million they were owed by Poland without declaring the Warsaw government in default, administration officials have said.

Poland was supposed to hand the money to U.S. banks last month. It is being paid by the government to cover loans guaranteed by Washington. The Reagan administration moved quickly to try to head off criticism that the government's willingness to pay Poland's January debt conflicted with President Reagan's vow to be tough on the country's martial law government.

Asked about the two strands of policy, State Department spokesman Dean Fischer told reporters Monday "they complement each other." Several officials said that if Poland were declared in default, it might choose not to make any payments in future. "We intend to make every effort to collect on the debt and the procedure adopted is the best way to do this," Fischer said. "Default does not help us to collect its debt."

January's debt is part of \$1.6 billion Poland owes to U.S. banks for loans it received to buy a number of commodities, especially grain. Rather than declare Poland in default, the administration last week told the Agriculture Department to adopt an emergency regulation that essentially allowed the government to make the guaranteed payments to U.S. banks.

The adoption of the regulation was not announced by the Agriculture Department. It was unclear whether the new regulation meant the government would continue to

U.K. industry rules out end to recession

LONDON, Feb. 2 (R) — The voice of British industry Tuesday challenged the government's assertion that the country was pulling out of recession, insisting there was still no sign of imminent economic recovery.

The Confederation of British Industry (CBI) which represents the nation's employers, said a detailed survey of industrial trends showed "no evidence of any significant improvement in demand and output in the next four months."

Its prognosis contrasted with recent optimistic statements from Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and ministers who have told Britons that things are beginning to get better.

Analysis also foreshadowed more job prospects ahead, with unemployment already at a record level after surging through the three million mark for the first time last month. It said 42 percent of firms survived expected to cut jobs in the next four months.

The survey also showed 77 percent of firms were still operating below full capacity, and one CBI economist described the economic scene as "flat as a pancake."

GM profits soar to \$333 million

DETROIT, Feb. 1 (AFP) — General Motors announced a 1981 profit of \$333 million against a previous loss of \$763 million. The company noted that, in a difficult final quarter, it improved its profit to \$97 million from \$62 million a year earlier, despite a three percent drop in sales.

It said the 1981 result stemmed from a major effort to improve profitability. But its endeavors to achieve expansion were hampered by high interest rates, another recession and the steady rise in wages and raw material rates. General Motors revenues in 1981 rose to \$62.79 billion from \$57.73 billion in 1980.

World Bank lends N. Yemen \$37m

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP) — North Yemen will get \$37 million worth of loans for 50 years, free of interest, to improve city living and education, the World Bank announced Monday.

The loans will come from the bank's affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA). One loan of \$15 million will go largely to supply water, light, roads and sanitation to 3,400 households in the Muzik area of Sanaa, the capital city. Another loan of \$12 million will set up an education research and development center and provide boarding facilities for two schools that train primary teachers.

London commodities

make payments if Poland were unable to come up with the money it owed in the months ahead.

Under the commodity lending program, Poland owes \$620 million in the current financial year which began last Oct. 1. The Warsaw government will owe another \$429 million in the 1983 financial year and \$235 million in the 1984 year.

A White House official who did not wish to be identified confirmed that the government had agreed to pay U.S. banks the \$71.3 million they were owed by Poland in January. But he and others said they did not know how long this policy would last.

Closing Prices

	Tuesday	Monday
Gold (\$ per ounce)	380.00	380.00
Silver cash (pence per ounce)	434.15	429.00
3 months	449.50	444.50
Copper cash	861.50	864.75
3 months	890.75	892.50
Tin cash	8588.00	8620.00
3 months	7975.00	7995.00
Lead cash	344.90	357.00
3 months	355.50	366.50
Zinc cash	457.25	458.00
3 months	463.50	463.50
Aluminum cash	596.00	597.25
3 months	619.25	619.75
Nickel cash	3112.00	3067.50
3 months	3155.00	3117.50
Sugar March	178.70	176.30
May	180.60	179.10
Coffee March	1230.00	1217.00
May	1182.00	1175.00
Cocoa March	1156.00	1156.50
May	114.00	1141.50

Note: Prices in pounds per metric ton. The above prices are provided by Saudi Research & Investment Ltd., P.O. Box 6474, Tel: 6653908, Jeddah.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 6:00 p.m. Monday	Cash	Transfer
Bahraini Dinar	9.00	9.08
Bangladesh Taka	—	15.20
Belgian Franc (1,000)	—	286.00
Canadian Dollar	145.50	145.25
Deutsche Mark (100)	132.50	132.35
Dutch Guilder (100)	3.50	3.93
Egyptian Pound	93.00	93.15
Emirates Dirham (100)	57.50	57.10
French Franc (100)	55.00	56.40
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	37.20
Indian Rupee (100)	—	—
Iranian Rial (100)	—	—
Iraqi Dinar	6.50	—
Italian Lira (10,000)	27.50	27.20
Japanese Yen (1,000)	—	14.75
Jordanian Dinar	10.00	9.94
Kuwaiti Dinar	12.05	12.01
Lebanese Lira (100)	71.50	71.00
Moroccan Dirham (100)	59.00	62.90
Pakistan Rupee (100)	—	32.70
Philippines Peso (100)	—	41.80
Pound Sterling	6.39	6.355
Qatari Riyal (100)	94.00	94.05
Singapore Dollar (100)	—	163.30
Spanish Peseta (1,000)	—	34.35
Swiss Franc (100)	181.80	181.60
Syrian Lira (100)	58.70	63.50
Turkish Lira (1,000)	—	—
U.S. Dollar	3.429	3.422
Yemeni Rial (100)	75.00	74.90

Selling Price Buying Price
Gold kg. 41,800 41,600
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Ounce 1,350 1,295
The above cash and transfer rates are supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange & Commerce, Gabel St., Tel. 6428932, Jeddah.

Financial Roundup

Dollar's march unchecked

By J.H. Hammond

JEDDAH, Feb. 2 — The American currency's rise continued unabated Tuesday, with fresh gains registered against almost all European currencies. The French franc fell below the 6.00 mark for the first time since the Mitterrand election in France last year. In the local markets, rial deposit rates firmed by between 1/4 to 3/4 percent in most tenors in the face of the stronger dollar in the European and American money markets. U.S. interest rates continued to rise taking the one year level to 16 3/16-16 5/16 percent levels Tuesday compared with 15 11/16 percent levels Monday. On Monday night, two major American banks announced a prime lending rate increase from 15 3/4 percent to 16 1/2 percent starting speculation that other prime rate increases will follow soon.

In the bullion markets, gold remained steady at \$382 early in the day, but came under renewed selling pressure by later afternoon in London which took prices to \$380 per ounce. The center of attraction continued to be U.S. dollar interest rates and their dramatic overnight rises in New York on Monday night. Following the prime rate rises by Crocker National and Citybank, Eurodollar deposit rates went to 15 15/16-16 percent levels in the one month compared with 14 11/16-14 15/16 percent Monday in the same tenor. Federal Reserve "Fed funds" rates opened stronger at 14 1/4 percent and the money markets continued to watch carefully for any signs of federal borrowings on the money markets to cover for the budget deficit. Dealers in New York described the mood there as one of "hectic confusion" but with everyone seemingly in agreement that U.S. dollar interest rates are on the way up again and that a 17 percent

prime lending rate could be with us very soon.

This optimistic mood in the money markets reflected itself in a higher dollar on the exchanges in Europe Tuesday. The French franc collapsed to 6.0130 by afternoon from Monday's 5.95-5.96 levels, while the German mark yielded more ground to the dollar to trade at 2.3700 levels by later sessions. The British pound lost more than a cent to trade at 1.8540 compared to opening levels of 1.8670 while the yen dropped to 233.00 levels.

In the local markets, spot rial/dollar rates were surprisingly little changed for most of the day at 3.4195-05 with some deals struck at 3.4199-3.4200 levels. Commercial demand for the dollar continued to be strong but the OBU's — offshore booking units in Bahrain — reported few interbank transactions. In the money markets rial deposit rates firmed in all tenors compared to opening levels.

The one-month JIBOR rate which had been traded at 13 to 13 1/2 percent Monday went up to 14 1/2 to 15 percent Tuesday, while week-fixed funds reported at 14 1/4-15 1/4 percent in Jeddah while the one year remained unchanged at 14 1/4-14 3/4 percent. For the first time since November of last year, rial deposit rates are having a negative yield curve with shorter term funds commanding higher rates than longer term funds. This would indicate that the local markets still expect rates to drop in general in the near future.

Closing gold prices (in U.S. dollars per troy ounce):
London 380.25
Paris 372.77
Frankfurt 378.02
Zurich 378.50
Hong Kong 378.60

Poland fails to woo farmers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP) — Polish farmers are declining to sell the military government sufficient quantities of grain and livestock despite government incentives, the U.S. agricultural attaché in Warsaw reports. Polish grain production last year totaled 19.7 million metric tons, 4.5 million above 1980, the report to the Agriculture Department's foreign agricultural service said. That is still 2 to 4 percent below the 10-year average, it said.

"Since the end of the grain harvest," the report added, "the state has been able to purchase only 1.7 million metric tons of grain, while the yearly requirement is 7 million metric tons for human consumption only."

The government's inability to purchase enough grain, either from its own farmers or from exporting nations because of tight credit, "has practically put the feed mills out of business," the report added. A metric ton is equal to 2,205 pounds.

Polish farmers refusing to sell livestock, the report said, have forced monthly meat rations for most of the population to be cut from 7.7 pounds in November and December to 5.5 pounds this month.

"Farmers are holding grain as present government established producer prices are considerably below the free-market price," the report said. "The state has announced a 21 percent increase in producer prices for grain."

and livestock but this is not expected to result in increased sales to the state."

After abandoning at year's end an unsuccessful program of giving farmers credits toward purchase of machinery and consumer goods to encourage grain and livestock sales, the government began a bond program that would give farmers who sell grain and animals today, the prevailing price in 1983 through 1985 plus 10 percent interest. "To date these have not been successful," the report said.

Arab banks give \$70m to Turkey

LONDON, Feb. 2 (AFP) — The Turkish Central Bank has obtained a loan of \$70 million from an international syndicate — consisting mainly of Arab banks — to finance crude oil imports from Iran, city of London financial sources said Tuesday.

Arrangements were concluded in Kuwait last week. The loan issue is being managed by the Kuwait National Bank and the Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting and Investment Company.

Initially the issue was to have been only \$35 million but the response of the market was so good that it was doubled, the sources said.

BRIEFS

DETROIT, (AFP) — United States car output in January was the lowest in any month for 35 years, industry figures showed Tuesday. A total of 278,097 cars came off the assembly lines against 347,942 in December and 452,483 in January last year. General Motors produced 191,061 (against 295,968 a year earlier), Ford 48,832 (97,698) and Chrysler 36,905 (41,725).

BURBANK, California, (AFP) — Lockheed Corporation announced a 1981 loss of \$289 million against previous profit of \$27,600,000. The group said a \$396 million loss occurred as the result of giving up the Tristar L-1011 plane. Group President Roy Anderson said this decision meant that Lockheed was now well placed for growth and improved profitability.

LONDON, (AFP) — Strict regulations for dealing in tin were Tuesday introduced by the London metal exchange, following recent abnormal price movements thought

LONDON, (AFP) — British North Sea oil output could plunge by one-third or 800,000 barrels a day if 180 engineers at Sullom Voe terminal in the Shetlands go on strike Friday, as they threaten. Sullom Voe is the terminal for two pipelines from Ninian and Brent offshore fields.

KINGSTON, (R) — The aluminium company of Canada (Alcan) announced Monday it was closing another Alumina refinery, at Ewarton in west central Jamaica, because of a past strike which has hit the bauxite-alumina industry. The company said its workers walked off the job Monday morning.

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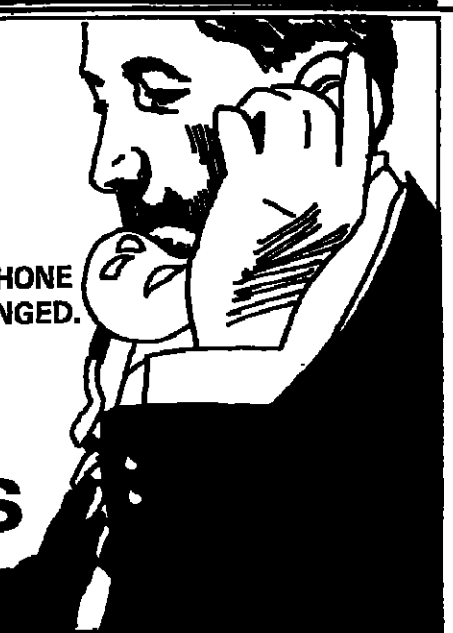
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Crops survive frost, FAO says

ROME, Feb. 2 (R) — Severe winter weather in parts of North America, the Soviet Union and Europe has only marginally affected grain crops, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reported Tuesday.

The FAO also raised its estimate of world cereal production in 1981 to 1,522 million tons, 90 million tons more than in 1980. It said in its publication *Food Outlook* that winter grain in the U.S. had sufficient snow cover and soil moisture to minimize the damage of frost in some of the coldest weather on record.

The cold weather hampered farm activity in West Germany, Northern France, Britain and several East European countries but there was little damage to grain crops, it said. No substantial frost damage had been reported from the Soviet Union.

Most of the increase in cereal production last year was accounted for by coarse grains, the FAO said. World wheat and coarse grain production was revised upward to 1,251 million tons, compared with 1,168 million tons in 1980. The increase reflected higher production estimates for most regions except Africa and the Soviet Union.

Oil firms cool to Lagos project

LONDON, Feb. 2 (R) — Western oil companies are likely to withdraw from a \$14 billion Nigerian project to liquefy natural gas and sell it in Europe or the United States, gas industry sources have said.

The sources said Monday the scheme would probably collapse if the companies do quit. The firms involved felt that the economics of the gas market had turned against the Nigerian scheme, the sources added.

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Civil Defense Department	Construction of a civil defense headquarters at Al-Nassim district in Riyadh	26	1,000	8-2-82

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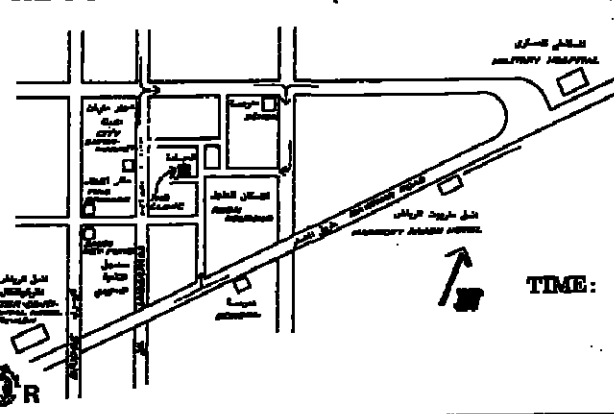
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Mrs. Gandhi facing credibility gap

By Prakash Chandra

NEW DELHI —

Despite massive victories in recent by-elections, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi faces a credibility gap as she completed her second year in office Jan. 13. Mrs. Gandhi, often described as the "Empress of India" by uncharitable critics, is confronted with the formidable task of resolving an economic crisis now sweeping India.

For in the face of these problems, Mrs. Gandhi's election pledges are beginning to look rather thin. Her promise, for instance, to have a government that works doesn't seem to have reached fruition. But her most ardent supporters in the ruling Congress (I) Party maintain that what is important is that Mrs. Gandhi has kept India together despite a growing insurgency threat in the northeast, communal troubles, racial riotings, massive unemployment and corruption.

"Most of her critics don't realize that among South Asian leaders and, perhaps, in the Third World she alone has been able to retain, control and manage a democratic machine," says one party insider. "This should be the envy of the Third World. But her critics are trying to run her down as they feel she's going to rule India for at least another decade, if not more."

Her admirers insist that Mrs. Gandhi is a far better democrat than any Asian leader. Democracy, they say, holds different meanings to different Asian leaders who face political and economic problems quite varied from the massive poverty and helplessness of the 700 million Indians.

However, although Mrs. Gandhi may be facing a credibility gap, the opposition apparently isn't capitalizing on the situation. Unity is one of their major problems. Competent political observers stress that up to now the opposition members have not presented a credible and viable alternative to Mrs. Gandhi's government. Steps toward unity have initially been taken by the three main opposition parties — Lok Dal, Janata and Bharatiya Janata.

But here again, observers say, the opposition has only three "worthwhile" leaders with strong public support. They are former Prime Minister Morarji Desai, Janata Party chief Chandra Shekhar and former Minister of External Affairs Atal Behari Vajpayee.

And this early, Desai is being counted on as a Gandhi rival for the premiership. He has lost much of the public appeal due to his age, 84, his puritanical attitude and his inability to run an effective government under the Janata regime. Indeed, the opposition parties have only Vajpayee who can qualify for the coveted job. He is still in his fifties, a fiery orator and a "man of goodwill and common sense," as his admirers describe him.

But the question is that Vajpayee may not be acceptable to India's rag-tag opposition groups. "If the major opposition leaders can resolve their differences and opt for a common program, then things would look bright for them," says one Indian politician.

Also, Western observers who have seen Mrs. Gandhi in action are not at all impressed by the opposition's move for unity. They maintain that these parties neither reflect the anger nor disenchantment of the electorate against Mrs. Gandhi.

As one senior cabinet minister told *Depthnews*: "Mrs. Gandhi faces an impossible job. No leader in any country, Asian or European, is trying to resolve the problems in such a democratic manner as Madame Gandhi. Had she resorted to repression, there would be no strikes, no student problems in universities, a better law and order situation and more production in factories."

"Instead, she has remained calm in the center of a storm. Her immediate problem is that she faces an external threat on her borders while restlessness is mounting inside the country. You cannot say that she has reached the end of the road. Most people have not realized what her feelings are. They are only objecting to her continued presence in the government and the leadership of the Congress (I)." (*Depthnews Asia*)

Can United States survive a nuclear war with Soviet Union?

By Robert Scheer

WASHINGTON —

As tension increases between the superpowers, a macabre question is becoming central to a growing national debate over the implications of the nuclear arms race: Can the United States survive a nuclear war with the Soviet Union? There seems to be an inclination, at least within the Reagan administration, to look upon nuclear conflict as something less than a terminal holocaust.

Statements about attaining a nuclear war-fighting capability, limited nuclear war, the development of tactical nuclear weapons and an increased emphasis on civil defense all assume that "nuclear war-fighting," as it has come to be known, is compatible with the continuance, after a brief and manageable interruption, of civilization more or less as we know it.

T.K. Jones, deputy undersecretary of defense for strategic and nuclear forces, said that with proper civil defense, it would take only two to four years for the United States to fully recover from an all-out nuclear war with the Soviet Union.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), which is in charge of the U.S. Civil Defense Program that the Reagan administration plans to expand, has declared that "the United States could survive nuclear attack and go on to recovery within a relatively few years."

In columns and commentaries prepared for publication in U.S. newspapers, the agency has argued that "Americans would not be helpless...They could meet and overcome all the challenges of the post-attack environment" by taking such protective measures as evacuation of urban populations, survival training and the construction of simple fallout shelters.

William Chipman, chief of FEMA's Civil Defense Division, likens what his agency calls "post-attack recovery" to the problems encountered in other major but survivable historical disasters. He concedes that "there would be a succession of problems, a succession of hurdles to be surmounted." But then he pointed to a fatalities chart showing that most people would pull through. "When they figure fatalities, they figure it on the basis of your Crimean war medical care, which is to say, almost none," he observed on the chart's methodology.

"And yet, if I remember rightly, of the people who reached the so-called hospitals of the Crimea — they were more or less like sheds — I think 85 percent...eventually survived, essentially unaided, essentially pre-arrival of Mrs. Nightingale."

His comments were directed at the increasing



BEHIND NAVAL CONTRACT

In area, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia covers most of the Arab peninsula. The Kingdom has thousands of kilometers of coast on two seas. On or near these, it has several of its major cities. It also has several large and medium size ports handling its extensive trade with the West and the Far East. The eastern and western sea boards are also the Kingdom's major industrial zones.

This being the case, it is hardly surprising that the Kingdom has been seeking to develop its naval forces and installation. Such an effort is part and parcel of the Kingdom's quest for overall development, with all the national and regional responsibilities this entails, especially in the Red Sea and the Arab Gulf areas. And it is against this background that one has to understand the new naval contract between Saudi Arabia and France, signed by Prince Sultan and the French defense minister who concluded a visit to the country yesterday.

The naval contract reflects both the high reputation French technology has acquired in the field of defense, and the good relations between the two countries — relations built on common political and economic interests, as well as a long lasting understanding. It also reflects Saudi Arabia's will, as well as that of the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council, to diversify their sources of arms so as to be able to guarantee their own security.

Saudi Arabian press review

Tuesday's newspapers commented on the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) oil ministers' conference in Riyadh, and on the report which revealed that Israeli intelligence agents tried to bribe an American diplomat in Israel to cooperate with them.

Okaz, dealt with the GCC oil ministers' conference which it said revealed a uniformity of views and objectives. Their success lies in their agreement to prevent duplication of oil-related industries, their determination to coordinate projects and concentrate on the manufacture and export of petroleum byproducts.

On the same subject, *Al-Bilad* said that the GCC member states have already gone a long way in establishing the economic cooperation in order to confront the malicious external challenges which face them.

"So far the actions and decisions have been positive and constructive since the various ministerial conferences have given the governments concerned a comprehensive idea of what should be done for further integration. Certain foreign attempts to sow doubts about the GCC have failed since the GCC continued to march forward to establish its identity and capabilities," it said.

Al-Madinah commented on the report published recently which revealed that Israeli intelligence agents tried to bribe an American diplomat in Tel Aviv to cooperate with them. "The report shows that the Israelis will stop at nothing,

they trust nobody, they conspire against anybody with anybody so that they may realize their destructive objectives. Few know the truth about the Jewish way of thinking and behaving as the Muslims do because they had learned about them through the Quran," the paper said.

It added that the *Washington Post* which unveiled the blackmail attempt "used the story more to show the brilliance of the Israelis and their intelligence rather than to condemn their misdeeds."

Al-Jazirah dealt with the confession of U.S. delegate at the U.N. that her country has been ignored and despised by the international society as a result of Washington's long years of wrong tactics.

The paper said the confession was the outcome of the U.S. administration's wrong policies since World War II "when it tried to encourage old colonization in the world and ignored the suppression of the people's fundamental rights in the Third World countries."

On the same subject, *Al-Riyadh* blamed the U.S. envoy for shying away to reveal the real reasons behind the wrong tactics of the U.S. administration. "The latest example of such an ignorance is the U.S. exercise of veto in the Security Council for blocking punitive measures against Israel over its aggressive annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights and the American failure to ensure the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people," it said.

number of doctors who have organized in groups, such as physicians for social responsibility, to call attention to the implications of nuclear warfare. Chipman took particular umbrage over testimony by Dr. Howard Hiatt, dean of the Harvard School of Public Health.

Hiatt told a Senate committee last year: "Recent talk by public figures about winning or even surviving a nuclear war must reflect a widespread failure to appreciate a medical reality: any nuclear war would inevitably cause death, disease and suffering of epidemic proportions, and effective medical intervention on any realistic scale would be impossible."

Hiatt, who met recently with President Reagan as one of a group of emissaries from Pope John Paul II concerned about the possibility of nuclear warfare, noted in his Senate testimony that, after the Aug. 6, 1945, bombing of Hiroshima, most of the doctors in the city were killed or seriously wounded. Only six doctors were available to treat the 10,000 wounded who made their way to Hiroshima's 600-bed Red Cross Hospital, Hiatt said.

There was eventually outside help for Hiroshima's wounded, which Hiatt argued would be forthcoming in an all-out nuclear attack on the United States. Furthermore, he said, the size of the bombs dropped would be several hundred times larger.

Hiatt cited an Arms Control and Disarmament Agency study that postulated a one-megaton attack on the city of Washington. The result would be that of the area's 2.5 million inhabitants, more than 600,000 would be killed and 800,000 injured. Hiatt said he doubted there would be the one-week notice to evacuate the population on which Chipman and other civil defense officials base their projections. And because medical facilities and supplies are concentrated in the urban area, the surviving population would not be treated.

"Can the seriously injured be treated at George Washington University Hospital?" Hiatt asks, somewhat rhetorically. "It no longer exists. Georgetown University Hospital? It, too, has been destroyed. In ruins, as well, are Howard University Hospital, D.C. General, Capital Hospital and several others."

The Emergency Management Agency has conceded in one pamphlet that "a large-scale nuclear attack on the United States would cause great numbers of casualties, and there would be fewer doctors, nurses and hospitals available to care for them. Even in areas where no nuclear weapons exploded, radioactive fallout could prevent doctors and nurses from reaching injured or sick persons for a considerable period of time."

But the answer, the agency said, is that "people would have to help each other during the emergency" by depending upon their own knowledge of first aid. The agency has also urged both adults and teen-agers to acquire these valuable skills by taking free courses that are offered in many communities such as Red Cross First Aid courses.

Further detail has been provided in another agency publication, which offers a seven-point plan for dealing with burn victims. It suggested giving the patient water and covering the burned area with dry gauze. Because burn victims will be numerous, Hiatt does not find the agency manual's suggested care adequate.

"Let me cite one reason for my pessimism by describing the case of a 20-year-old man who was hospitalized last month in the burn unit of Boston's Massachusetts General Hospital," he said.

"In the first eight days of hospitalization, this patient needed 102 units of fresh frozen plasma, 42 units of fresh-frozen red blood cells and 12 units of platelets to compensate for losses from the burned areas. He had two four-hour operations, each requiring four surgeons, two anesthesiologists and several nurses. He was on a respirator constantly and required highly specialized nursing care around the clock. Many professionals and technicians in other hospital departments were constantly called upon."

Hiatt quoted the head of the burn unit as saying that "just to keep one such patient alive taxes us." Hiatt added, "No amount of preparation could provide the human and physical resources required for the care of even a few such patients hospitalized simultaneously in any city of the nation. Yet one must assume that at least tens of thousands of such casualties would result in every metropolitan center hit by a nuclear weapon."

Mass deaths also would present hazards to the survivors. Physicians argue that pestilence, for example, would be a problem even if tens of millions should manage to survive the effects of the initial blaze, fire and radiation. Dr. Herbert L. Abrams of the Harvard Medical School suggested in a report recently to the American Association for the Advancement of Science that "insects, many of which have an unexplained immunity to radiation, would thrive on the unburied corpses, infest surviving animals, and, eventually, man."

He predicted the resurgence of diseases such as the plague, cholera, smallpox and typhoid, not to mention a huge increase in influenza, pneumonia, meningitis and hepatitis.

The Emergency Management Agency takes the opposite position. A pamphlet supplied by Chipman assures readers that "the specter of pestilence and disease stalking the land in the aftermath of

nuclear war is probably just that — a specter, not a realistic probability. It need not, and probably would not, occur."

The agency's position is that the major scourge diseases have been eradicated and cannot return. Because knowledge of sanitation and vaccines is widespread, the agency assumes that the survivors would be able to employ this to good advantage.

"Even under the worst circumstance imaginable," said a pamphlet called "recovery from nuclear attack," there would be "no danger of a repetition of the bubonic plague that devastated Europe in the mid-14th century." (LAT)

TODAY IN HISTORY

Today is Wednesday, Feb. 3rd, the 34th day of 1982. There are 331 days left in the year.

Highlights in history on this date:

1831 — Revolutionary outbreaks in Modena, Parma and Papal states, influenced by French revolution.

1888 — Bismarck publishes German-Austrian alliance of 1869 as warning to Russia.

1933 — Britain and Persia settle their oil dispute.

1943 — British bombers pound German city of Hamburg in World War II.

1964 — China challenges leadership of the Soviet Union in Communist world.

1969 — Doctor Eduardo Mondlane, president of Mozambique National Liberation Front, is assassinated by time bomb in Tanzania.

1973 — Vietnam fighting comes to virtual halt after formal ceasefire goes into effect.

1974 — Syrian artillery pounds Israeli positions in Golan Heights for eighth day in a row as Damascus announces "war of attrition" against Israel.

1977 — Gen. Tafari Bani, Ethiopia's head of state, is killed in gun battle that breaks out around Addis Ababa headquarters of country's feuding military leaders.

1979 — Ayatollah Khomeini says he will name provisional government in Iran and wage "holy war" if necessary to topple civilian government of Shahpour Bakhtiar.

Thought for today:

There is no greater folly in the world than for a man to despair—Miguel Cervantes, Spanish writer (1547-1616).

مكتبة العرب

Drought continues

Spanish tourism booms, farmers pay high price

By Louis B. Fleming

MADRID (LAT) — Spain has been getting more of its fabled sunshine than it bargained for, which has been splendid for tourism but damaging to agriculture. In 1981, a record 40 million tourists visited Spain, and they got their money's worth in terms of cloudless, warm days and balmy evenings.

Farmers, however, paid a high price. For while the sun was bronzing resort visitors on the Costa Brava it was devastating crops in the Andalusia region in southern Spain, which suffered its worst drought in 91 years. "People say the loss can reach 200,000 million pesetas (about \$2 billion)," said Jose Luis Alvarez, Spain's new minister of agriculture.

In normal years, the rainy season begins in November, but last year's November was the driest on record.

December was not much better. Early in the month rain began to fall on Madrid and a radio disc jockey promptly played Handel's *Hallelujah Chorus*. But the record outlasted the shower.

To make matters worse, 1981 was the second consecutive year of drought.

But disaster has been averted by the availability of reservoir water for irrigation.

About 14 percent of the total filled land, producing about 50 percent of the cash value of crops in Spain, is irrigated, according to a study by J.E. Vidal and C.P. De Rubin in the office of the agricultural counselor at the American embassy. Citrus, the No. 1 crop, is produced almost entirely with irrigation.

"Fortunately, reservoirs were full in 1979, a record level that enabled continuation of irrigation with very little negative effect," said Carlos Torres, chief of the director general's office in the Ministry of Public Works.

But the reserves are gone. In mid-December, 13 of the 182 reservoirs that also generate power were dry. Hydroelectric output was at 27 percent of capacity. The water held in all 323 reservoirs was 34 percent of capacity, half of what it was a year ago, one-third of the five-year average.

With normal rainfall in the months ahead, the reservoir system could meet normal irrigation demands but would end the year again at dangerously low levels.

"We need 30 percent to 40 percent more than the normal rainfall to end our worry," Torres said.

Madrid, in central Spain, is secure because it has a backup water supply system. It is costly to implement, however, because it requires extensive pumping.

Seville, in the Andalusia region, is the worst hit of the cities, in critical condition with water closely rationed.

"The water in Seville has been administered very well," a government official here reported. "Otherwise it would have been a catastrophe."

Farm production outside the irrigated lands has suffered extensively, according to officials at the Ministry of Agriculture.

The most seriously affected sectors have been livestock, grains, olives and sunflowers. There have also been losses in the quantity of fruit production, but the extended sunshine has more than compensated for these losses with increases in quality, according to an official at the Ministry of Agriculture.

The drought in Spain has meant good business for farmers in the United States. With only 20 percent to 30 percent of natural forage available, livestock operators have had to increase imports of feed from the United States. Costs for the producers have been further increased by having to truck in water for the herds.

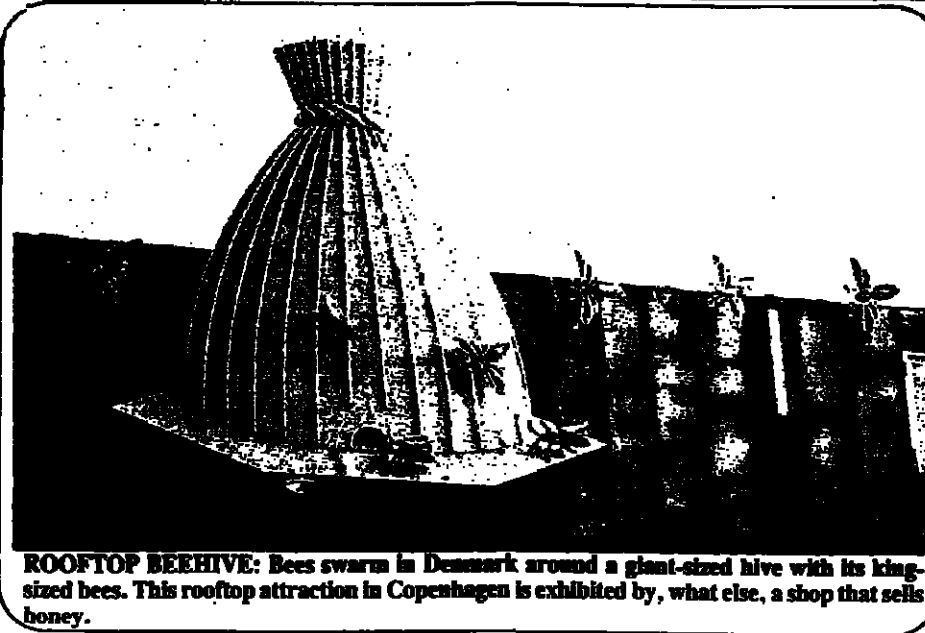
The availability of water for 95 percent of the regularly irrigated lands has prevented the loss of fruit trees, but there has been some marginal loss of grapevines.

"If this continues, there will certainly be a loss of trees," one agronomist forecast.

"If the rain this season is the same as last year, the situation in citrus will be very, very bad," an agriculture ministry spokesman said. "Statistically, that (the same low rainfall) is not possible. But then, sometimes what is statistically impossible does happen."

Spain, the world's largest producer of olives and olive oil, had expected a record olive crop, 650,000 tons, during the last growing season but harvested only 430,000 tons. In 1981 the olive harvest reached only slightly more than 280,000 tons.

There is nothing new about this sort of thing. The Mediterranean has been haunted by droughts throughout its history.



ROOFTOP BEEHIVE: Bees swarm in Denmark around a giant-sized hive with its king-sized bees. This rooftop attraction in Copenhagen is exhibited by, what else, a shop that sells honey.

S. African parents claim schools damage children

By Allister Sparks

JOHANNESBURG (ONS) — Nearly half the black high school students who wrote their final examinations in Johannesburg's black township of Soweto last November learned recently that they had failed. Many others who did pass, got such poor marks that they cannot gain university entrance.

By contrast, more than 93 percent of the white students in the province of Transvaal (in which Johannesburg is situated) passed, most of them with university qualifications.

The white students had their results within three weeks of writing their examinations. They were announced amid much excitement and publicity, rather like the results of a national sporting event, with students who had scored particularly well getting their pictures in the local papers.

The black results are emerging piecemeal, two months after the examinations, in an atmosphere of confusion and recrimination. There has been no official release nor will there be for another month, although the new school year is already underway.

This is because some examination papers were leaked ahead of time from the all-white government department which runs black education, and a tenth of the students have

been ordered to rewrite them.

The department refuses to release the overall results until all are ready on Feb. 14 although some individual schools have been given their confidentially.

The Soweto results were announced as an exception when South Africa's only daily newspaper for blacks, *The Sowetan*, published findings of its own survey indicating that they might be even worse. "We are disgusted about this whole business," fumed *The Sowetan* in an editorial.

"Our frustration is slowly turning to livid anger at the damage the education system is doing to our children."

Black bitterness over segregated education, which sparked the serious Soweto disturbances in 1976 in which about 700 students were killed in clashes with the police in various parts of the country, remains one of the most explosive issues in South Africa. Interviews show that many black parents believe the poor examination results and the administrative muddle over them are part of a deliberate plot by the white government to obstruct black advancement and give the impression that blacks are intellectually inferior.

Although exaggerated, these attitudes in the black community have their origins in the government's apartheid ideology on which the whole educational system is based.

In 1954 the architect of Apartheid, former Prime Minister Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd, outlined the belief that education for blacks should gear them for their appointed and distinctly inferior place in white society.

Ever since then blacks have believed their educational system was specifically designed to keep them in their place. This is what makes it such a powder-keg.

But the country's burgeoning industrial economy has outgrown its limited resources of white skills. The government has been forced into realizing that, far from being held to the level of hewers of wood and drawers of water, skilled blacks will be needed in increasing numbers.

To find out how to meet this need the government 18 months ago appointed a commission of leading educators to examine the country's educational system.

In a wide-ranging study, the commission reported last October on the enormous inferiority of black education in almost every respect. The government spends approximately \$1,000 a year on each white schoolchild and only \$110 on each black child.

The commission recommended the merging of the various racial systems under one government department. There are now separate systems for whites, Africans, coloreds, (mixed blood) and Indians.

The government accepted many of the principles put forward by the commission, but not the one about merging the racial systems. Instead, it has tried to improve the black education system.

The department's regional director for the Johannesburg area, Jasp Strydom, notes that in three years \$22 million have been spent on building and equipping schools in Soweto alone.

New York's diversity evident in its dance

By Alan M. Kriegsmann

NEW YORK (WP) — New York City remains the dance center of the world. Where else could one take in, in four days and nights a slice of contemporary theatrical dancing diverse enough to include the Metropolitan Opera's tribute to Igor Stravinsky; Choo San Gob's most recent ballet, *Spectrum*, for the Alvin Ailey Company (at City Center); the American premiere of Lucinda Childs' *Relative Calm* (at the Brooklyn Academy of Music); Meredith Monk's latest multimedia dance opus *Specimen Days* (at the Public Theater); and Michael Bennett's coruscating new musical, *Dreamgirls*?

Wait a minute, you may well demand, what is *Dreamgirls* doing in this list? True, Michael Bennett's fame rests on *A Chorus Line*, but *Dreamgirls* isn't a dance show, it's a show about a black singing team clawing its way to the top.

All the same, you're not likely ever to see a show more dependent on movement or more meticulously, excitingly choreographed. Everything is on the move in *Dreamgirls*, not just the performers, but also the set, the lights, and even Theoni Aldredge's blazing costumes, which change with uncanny rapidity, documenting transformations of character as they go.

Dreamgirls is a special kind of landmark in its extension of dance sensibility into realms beyond dancing. Bennett has fused all the sensory, spatial and rhythmic elements of the production into a riveting continuum — it's a choreographic concept, executed with extraordinary ingenuity and dynamism. Despite its situational clichés and some dispensable passages, the presentation is a more compassionate and involving show than *A Chorus Line*.

Stravinsky's hundredth anniversary this year was the occasion for the Met's indulgence of its ballet company to the extent of a full-scale production of *Le Sacre Du Printemps*. Choreographer Jean-Pierre Bonnefous, a distinguished New York City Ballet dancer, took his cues from Vaslav Nijinsky and his sister Bronislava Nijinska, who were, respectively, the original choreographer and the intended original chosen one in Diaghilev's milestone 1913 production.

By using the folklike imagery and massed, ritualistic tableaux that were leitmotifs in the choreography if Nijinsky, and later, Nijinska (for another Stravinsky score, *Les Noces*), Bonnefous has given us a version that respectfully memorializes the Paris prototype and is also sensitively attuned to the score. But Bonnefous' choreography scarcely got fair representation at the Met — the dancers missed the sense of earth-rooted brawn and weight implicit in the body shapes and step patterns; they might as well have been doing *Coppelia*.

Hockney's triumph, and the hit of the Stravinsky program as a whole (which also included a stolidly austere account of the *Opera-Oratorio Oedipus Rex*) was *Le Rossignol*. Here, everything, including John Dexter's lucid staging, Hockney's fanciful decor, the musical direction, the singing, and not least, Frederick Ashton's muted choreography for Anthony Dowell and Natalia Makarova, worked toward the single purpose of capturing Hans Christian Andersen's tender chinoiserie as transmitted through Stravinsky's astrigent imagination.

Dowell and Makarova, as the fisherman and the nightingale, were storybook visions. Dowell reminded us once again of his unparalleled natural nobility and subtlety, and Makarova showed off her slim-line perfection in stylized flight as magical as Aladdin's lamp.

Goh's *Spectrum* is something of a turnabout on recent trends. Over the past several decades, classical ballet companies have been acquiring increasing quantities of choreography by modern dancers — Twyla Tharp, Jose Limon, Paul Taylor and Alvin Ailey, to cite only a few.

The other way around is much rarer — one is hard put to think of modern ballet choreographers who have set their work on modern dancers. It was a real departure for Goh to attempt to adapt his essentially classical vocabulary to the strengths and stylistic proclivities of the Ailey troupe.

On the whole, he has succeeded rather brilliantly, though the meshing of styles isn't free of problems. *Spectrum* is ostentatious, visually and anatomically, in a way that suits the physical electricity of the Ailey dancers; on the other hand, the more "classical" aspects of line and placement in Goh's work aren't always clearly articulated. *Spectrum* is an abstract dance, but it's animated by a conceit suggested by the title: white light split into its component chromatic hues by the action of a prism. This motif is carried forth not only in Carol Garner's backdrop and costumes, but also in the choreographic structure, which puts white light (Keith McDaniel) at the head of a cadre of seven basic colors who disperse, combine, separate and recombine in jubilant configurations.

To draw any sweeping generalizations about the state or direction of dance art from the above events would be reaching too far, but Lucinda Childs' *Relative Calm* and Meredith Monk's *Specimen Days*, considered together, do seem to exemplify a principle: that esthetic opposites often eventually converge. Childs and Monk both emerged in the rebellious '60s as maverick choreographers, but Childs' characteristic mode has been a rigorous austerity — she's the dance "minimalist" (though she hates the term) par excellence — whereas Monk has always been a kitchen-sink artist, tossing in anything that seemed even distantly relevant to her concerns. One is reminded that Schoenberg and Stravinsky started out as opponents, but that neo-Classicism gradually became more and more dominant in the former's music, and the latter finally absorbed twelve-tone methodology, in his own way. So, in Childs' *Relative Calm*, one finds a richness of theatrical vicer and even a touch of humor, both more typical of Monk; and in Monk's *Specimen Days*, there's a severity of order and an insistence on repetition that belong more to the Childs canon.

There's no question here of conversion or compromise — Childs is still spare and mathematical, and the theatricality of *Relative Calm* (already much evident in *Dance*, her earlier collaboration with Philip Glass and Sol Lewitt) is due mainly to Robert Wilson's decor and lighting, and Jon Gibson's music; Monk, for her part, is still expansionist in outlook, and the severity and repetition have been traits of her musical composition for a long time. But one does sense a kind of bending. Childs now chooses to work more frequently in collaborative contexts that lend theatrical aura; Monk, in *Specimen Days*, at least, seems to be curbing her means, tightening her reins.

Relative Calm is a good title for Childs' latest work — the calm is in the pacific surface and even progression of the neoclassical choreography, all line segments, arcs and circles in its floor patterns, and in the soothing throb of Gibson's iterated rhythms, and in the twinkling stars and vagrant moon slivers of Wilson's skyscape backdrop and projections.

Monk makes modern myths out of the shards of her own and our collective past. Methodologically, her work reminds one of Rauschenberg's pictures — overlapping, fragmentary collages, layer upon layer of images at once obscuring and reinforcing each other. *Specimen Days* is to the Civil War as *Guernica* is to Franco's massacres; it doesn't "tell the story," but rather evokes a universe of association and feeling from an interplay of pregnant symbolisms. Monk tosses a host of allusions at us: the east contains 13 performers who dance, sing, act, plus Monk, who sings, dances, plays the piano and the electric organ — the music is her own; there are two other musicians; film and slide projections; costumes and decor by Yoshio Yabara; extraordinary sculptural lighting by Beverly Emmons; films and slide projections by Robert Withey; Monk is dressed and cast as the composer Louis Moreau Gottschalk; the characters include a northern family and a southern family, two Abe Lincolns, and a photographer.

Compared with other evening-length Monk productions — with typical polydexterity, Monk has conceived, directed, composed and co-choreographed this one (with Gail Turner) — *Specimen Days* seems after one viewing to be exceptionally disjointed and baffling. Yet, like most of Monk, it left an absolutely haunting residue in memory.



SPANISH FARMER: While the sun has been bronzing resort visitors it has devastated crops with drought conditions and crop loss expected to amount to more than \$2 billion.

You decide

Annual vehicle inspections: Do they improve safety or waste time?

FOR inspections:

JEDDAH — Annual vehicle safety inspections have been in use for some time in several countries in Western Europe like Britain, West Germany and Sweden. Sweden is generally accepted as the leader in this field with annual safety inspections for all vehicles introduced in 1965.

The rapid increase in road accidents around 1960 motivated Swedish authorities to take action in several fields in efforts to improve traffic safety. One such action was the introduction of annual inspection for all registered vehicles. Sweden already had periodic inspection at that time, but only for

public service vehicles, driving school vehicles, emergency vehicles such as fire and ambulances, and a few other categories.

The inspection was carried out by a government agency. Instead of developing this agency into a larger organization to cope with the whole vehicle population, Sweden opted for setting up a special company, the Swedish Motor Vehicle Inspection Company. This company was to take on the task of inspecting all vehicles five years old and older from 1965, four years old and older from 1966 and three years old and older in 1967.

The company started inspections accord-

ing to plan and despite many predictions of serious trouble in setting up the necessary inspection station network to cope with a vehicle population of about 1.5 million in sparsely populated Sweden, it came into operation smoothly and efficiently with little inconvenience to the motorists. In 1971 the inspection laws were amended and also two year old vehicles were included.

In order to spread the vehicle inspections over the year, the inspection period was coupled simply to the final digit of the registration number, one representing January, two February etc, June and July being excepted, and a five-month-period was given to each vehicle, the month corresponding to the final digit being in the

middle. The vehicle inspection company was instructed to operate on a non-profit basis and the government was to decide on the fee to be paid by each owner.

The annual vehicle inspection today is accepted as a natural part of the obligations of the vehicle owner.

A few minutes before the appointed time the vehicle owner arrives at one of the 170 inspection stations and present registration documents including the summons, and a copy of the registration certificate. Then an inspection report is prepared and a fee (about \$16) is paid and the driver returns to the car.

The inspection takes from 10-20 minutes, depending on the type of car. It

includes checking of breaks, tires, suspension parts, steering, lighting and signals, seat belts, fuel system, exhaust system, wind shields, wipers and washers, door locks and hinges and other safety items. A check of the carbon monoxide content in the exhausts when the engine is idling is included.

All is done quickly and efficiently using quite simple, but very reliable equipment. The whole operation is finished off with a short test run.

Then it is time for the verdict: Passed without observation, passed with recommendation about repairs, inspections failed with new inspection after repairs or a prohibition are the alternatives.

According to statistics, a vehicle owner runs a lesser risk that 1 in 5000 to get a prohibition if the vehicle has been maintained normal Swedish standards.

Further statistics from the inspections in 1981: 36 percent of all vehicles were passed without observation, 42 percent were passed with recommendations about minor repairs and some 21 percent were failed. Passed vehicles get a sticker to put on the rear registration plate when the annual vehicle tax is paid immediately after the inspection period.

If vehicle maintenance was neglected and a reinspection is necessary, reduced fee — approx. SR27 is paid. The cost of repairs may be higher but there are garages with qualified staff to help with that.

AGAINST inspections:

By Dave Kaiser

JEDDAH — Vehicle safety inspections have always been a controversial topic in the United States and even a political "hot-potato" in states where inspectors have been charged with corruption. Some states discontinued vehicle inspection requirements after they had been in effect for many years, others have followed suit and announced inspections will be suspended soon, while some states are continuing them.

The biggest question about vehicle inspection requirements is about what they actually accomplish. States which had been using them for many years experimented with police patrols which stopped damaged vehicles with obvious problems. It was determined that less manpower was necessary and more vehicles with bad defects

were found in that way.

One of the major arguments is how to assess inspection station efficiency and correlate it with vehicle safety. If efficiency is determined by the total number of vehicles passing through an inspection station and a majority of them receive "passed" stickers, critics claim that a majority of the inspectors' time is wasted. Such systems have even been accused of being "money mills" for the state with the need for a system questioned which penalizes the majority of vehicle owners to catch a small minority.

In other states, where inspectors are very strict, their critics accuse them of being "picky" and of failing vehicles in an attempt to insure their jobs more than to insure vehicle safety.

In one such state, where inspections

recently ceased, mechanics and service stations were licensed by the state to inspect cars. Stations were required to turn in their inspection sheets each month and if more than 60 percent of the inspected vehicles were passed, a state official was dispatched to determine why the inspector was passing so many vehicles.

Many inspectors soon began failing vehicles just to meet their quota and then issued the "passed" sticker after charging for "imaginary" repairs. Other garages considered the inspection procedure as an open invitation to gouge customers in order to avoid problems with their superiors and in order to keep their business profitable.

At the same time, if a vehicle owner happened to have a friend who owned an inspection station, it was quite easy to buy a sticker from him, or they were readily avail-

able on the black market.

Vehicle safety inspections were initially suggested as a method of reducing traffic accidents and improving vehicle safety. Although different systems exist in different states, they are all basically the same.

Most legislators wisely tried to keep the system as simple as possible. In systems which are totally controlled by the state and have inspectors who are state government employees, involvement with phone calls, switchboards and elaborate systems is avoided in order to keep inspection costs at a minimum and at the same time keep the system manageable.

Inspection fees are kept low, from \$3 to \$10. If a vehicle fails its initial inspection, each subsequent visit is at no cost until it passes. Reinspection usually takes place in an "express lane."

The inspection month is determined by the month the car was purchased or by the birth date of the owner. The annual inspection is mandatory before the renewal of the vehicle license.

In areas where a large number of inspection stations were established in every town and no mechanical repairs were done at the station, large numbers of cars could be processed every month, but the thoroughness of the inspection was questionable. At stations where less cars were processed and a more thorough inspection was given, long lines of vehicles occurred and complaints about unnecessary repairs were rampant.

Vehicle owners who either waited until the last few days of their inspection month, were late, or owners who came during the beginning of their inspection period always caused problems. Thus, for the first or last

10 days of any inspection month, there was always a long waiting line, even at the most efficient inspection stations. Even with a vehicle in excellent condition, it could often take an owner a full day to complete the inspection, and since the stations were closed on weekends, it was usually necessary to lose a full day's work. If repairs were necessary, then it could take the owner of that vehicle two full days at the inspection station, not to mention the time spent in actually having the car repaired.

Needless to say, many states have determined that a better way to spend taxpayer dollars and insure safety is to initiate "traffic watches" which enable the police to ticket vehicles with obvious safety defects and at the same time not to discriminate against the owners of road-worthy vehicles who previously were put through the aggravation of going through needless inspections.

As Aussies blunt Windies' attack

Defiant Border leads fightback

ADELAIDE, Feb. 2 (AP) — With a superb century from Allan Border, Australia tamed the formidable West Indies pace attack on the fourth day of the third cricket Test at Adelaide Oval Tuesday.

Aided by a docile wicket, the Australian batsmen did themselves proud with a performance of courage and intelligence. At the close the Windies bowlers were exhausted with little to show for their efforts, and Australia was 341 for four wickets in its second innings with a lead of 190.

The hot out batsmen were Kim Hughes on 72 and Rod Marsh on 22. Queensland left-hander Border hit his ninth Test century — his first against the West Indies — with 126.

But Border's triumph was not apparently for the sharing. He told reporters he would not speak to them as a protest against what he termed unfair treatment received by the team. It is believed he was referring to recent press speculation regarding the future of the Australian captain, Greg Chappell.

With Australia 100 for two wickets overnight, Andy Roberts resumed the bowling Tuesday and Border opened the scoring by turning him away neatly on the leg side for three. It was the first of many similar shots he and Bruce Laird were to play in a tidy, purposeful partnership. After some shaky play and two confident appeals for caught behind chances the two settled back into the style that saw them put 65 runs on the board in Monday's closing session.

The 100 partnership came up in 144 minutes and Australia passed the West Indies first innings total of 389 after 93 minutes. Lunch was taken with Laird on 71 and Border 74 and the Australian total a 172 for two wickets. Border in particular seemed free of the bluster and risky play demanded and sup-



ALLAN BORDER...slams ninth Test ton.

Score-board

Australia (1st innings):	238
West Indies (1st innings):	389
Australia (2nd innings):	172
West Indies (2nd innings):	100
G. Wood c and b Holding	6
B. Laird c Dujon b Croft	78
J. Dyson c Lloyd b Garner	10
A. Border c Dujon b Roberts	126
K. Hughes batting	72
R. Marsh batting	22
Extras:	27
Total: (for 4 wks)	341
Fall of Wickets: 1-10, 2-35, 3-210, 4-267.	
Bowling: Holding 17-4-45-1; Roberts 11-7-52-1; Garner 26-9-51-1; Croft 32-4-90-1; Gomes 14-1-38-0; Richards 18-3-38-0.	

plied in the one day series and he played a fine Test batsman's knock.

After lunch, however, Laird seemed to lose

confidence with Croft causing him particular concern. He was dismissed caught behind by Jeff Dujon playing forward to the last ball of Croft's 20th over for 78. While the reason for Laird's sudden attack of nerves was not apparent, the dismissal was a pity as he had battled with determination and style during a 308-minute stay.

With Border he added 166 runs in a crucial third-wicket stand. Border achieved his century with a smashing boundary past cover point, taking 262 minutes and including eight fours. With Hughes using John Dyson as a runner, Hughes and Border settled down quickly and posted their 50 stand in 77 minutes.

Joel Garner took the new ball with Australia at 225 for three and got some bounce with renewed effort. He managed to slow down Australia's progress for a time. At tea Australia was 260 for three wickets with Border 120 and Hughes 26. But the innings that had saved Australia was soon to end when Border attempted to drive Andy Roberts outside the off stump and was spectacularly caught behind by Dujon diving to his left.

Border batted for 336 minutes and hit nine boundaries. Then Rod Marsh kept out of trouble as Hughes paraded his often brilliant style, hooking, driving and cutting to push along the Australian total. Hughes' 50 came up in 130 minutes off 87 balls and included six boundaries.

Australia's courageous display Tuesday probably gave captain Greg Chappell a choice he would not have thought possible at stumps Monday night — whether to win the series 1-0 by playing for a draw or 2-0 by playing to win Wednesday.

Italians shiver from World Cup fever

MILAN, Italy, Feb. 2 (AP) — Several Italian national soccer stars, and some officials, have developed some doubts about the strength of Cameroon and Peru, not to mention Poland, after the immediate jubilation and confidence over "lucky and easy" World Cup drawings.

Second thoughts of the Italian party were triggered by some Brazilian and Argentine soccer experts that Peru would upset Italy in the Group One round scheduled at Vigo and La Coruna, while Argentine-born coach Helenio Herrera claimed Cameroon is going to cause big troubles to Italy's blue team.

Herrera's prediction was especially frightening for Italian nationals, as the veteran coach was known as the "wizard" of Italian soccer at the time he directed Internazionale di Milan and often guessed outcome of matches correctly.

Herrera told Italian interviewers that Cameroon "will be the surprise team in the World Championships in Spain. The technical level of its players is extremely good and goalie Nkono, center forward Milla and midfielder Tokoto are real aces."

Italian coach Enzo Bearzot, who exhibited broad smiles after World Cup pairings were completed in Madrid, did not reverse the original remarks of confidence but conceded "Rainy weather usual in Vigo, and heavy fields which might result, could greatly help Italy against Cameroon and Peru."

Paolo Rossi, the disfigured center-forward-striker expected to make a sensational comeback on the Italian lineup in Spain, trusted reports about Peru's dangerousness and said "The drawing looks easy for Italy, but we must be extremely careful

against the Peruvians, who are classy and tough and could play us a bad trick."

Giuseppe Dossena, the young insider who is going to replace injured midfielder Giancarlo Antognoni on the national lineup, agreed Peru can turn "extremely dangerous. There is no longer any easy opponent in the World Cup." Most Italian players conceded however that the World Cup formula, qualifying the two first teams in each round, should benefit Italy and Poland, reputed the favorite in Group One.

Italian veteran goalkeeper Dino Zoff said Brazil and England were drawn in more difficult rounds than Italy. "But you can never say to be a sure qualifier. Results on soccer fields are often much different than predictions."

More realistically the Italian press maintained the Madrid pairings were extremely good for the Italian team. "If we are afraid of Cameroon or Peru, it's better we stay home and save the money of the trip to Spain," said a leading sport commentator during one of the many telecasts to debate the World Cup drawings. "We can hardly think of beating the most powerful eleven in the tournament such as Brazil, Argentina and West Germany if we begin shivering for the matches against Cameroon and Peru."

However, being afraid of underdog opponents was a heritage for Italian players from the sensational elimination suffered by Italy against North Korea in a World Cup match in England in 1966.

The see-saw condition of the Italian team, difficulties of the forward line in producing opportunities for scoring and the serious injuries which have benched four key players were additional motives of uncertainty. Yet Federico Sordillo, Chairman of the Italian Soccer Federation, and Artenio Franchi, the Italian Chairman of UEFA were optimistic.

"If we take a well trained, confident team to Vigo, the top places of the World Cup can be in our range," Sordillo said. "Italy enjoyed one of the best drawings in World Cup history. Italy has a good start," Franchi commented.

Coach Bearzot, who said the first match of Group One against Poland could turn decisive for both teams, already chose the hotel for the Italian Party — a 16th century villa, called "casa Del Baron" at Pontevedra, on the hills outside Vigo.

Italy, the top-seeded team of Group One, will play all matches in Vigo. The 47-room building, including a library, is surrounded by a huge garden. Italian players will train on the soccer field of Pontevedra and will commute to Vigo before each World Cup match.

Connors suspended

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP) — Tennis star Jimmy Connors has been suspended for 21 days, effective Feb. 1, for participating in the Volvo Grand Prix, the Men's International Professional Tennis Council announced Monday.

The suspension is a result of Connors accumulating \$5,000 in minor offense fines over the past 12 months. Connors went over the \$5,000 limit last Saturday when he was fined \$1,000 for making an unsportsmanlike gesture during a semifinal match against Chris Hooper at the U.S. Pro Indoor Championships in Philadelphia. Connors, who lost to John McEnroe in the final at Philadelphia, said on Sunday he had not decided whether he would appeal against the suspension.

In addition, the Pro Council said it was informed Monday by Vitas Gerulaitis that he would not appeal the \$15,000 in major offense fine assessed against him as a result of incidents at the 1981 U.S. Open and the 1981 Melbourne, Australia, Indoors Tennis Tournaments.

The Pro Council, composed of three representatives each from the players, the tournament directors and the International Tennis Federation, is the governing body of the Volvo Grand Prix.



Jimmy Connors... another casualty

World Cup Soccer Cameroon coach fired

PARIS, Feb. 2 (AP) — Branco Zutic of Yugoslavia apparently has lost his job as coach of the Cameroon national soccer team and officials are in the market for a new man with an international reputation before this year's World Cup competition.

The French sports daily *L'Equipe*, in a report from Yaounde, Cameroon, said Tuesday no official reason was given for Zutic's dismissal. But it quoted sources in "sports circles" as saying that at the "international level to which Cameroon has now risen, the qualities of the Yugoslav coach are no longer sufficient."

Zutic has coached the "indomitable lions" for the past two years and led them to a place in this year's World Cup finals in Spain. The Cameroonians also have high hopes for the Africa Cup of Nations next month in Tripoli, Libya.

Assistant coach Atangana Ottina will continue in his present position, no matter who is chosen to replace Zutic, the report said. Since Jan. 5, 33 players have been selected as possible starters.

West German Rolf Mittermaier and Hanni Wenzel of the Liechtenstein respectively at

ibles for Tripoli or the World Cup and currently are training in Yaounde.

Meanwhile, Hamburg manager Ernst Happel will lead the Austrians in the finals in Spain. His appointment was announced in Vienna after the West German Soccer Federation dropped its objections to the Austrians' choice of manager.

Happel was at the center of a dispute between the West Germans and Austrians after the two countries were drawn in the same group for the opening round of the World Cup.

The West Germans claimed the Austrians had agreed that if the draw paired both nations it would be unfair for Happel to take charge of Austria while still managing a top West German club containing international players.

The Austrian national side has been without a manager since Karl Stotz was sacked after ensuring his country's place in the finals. Happel was in charge of the Dutch team beaten by Argentina in the 1978 final.

Hess glides to second gold

SCHLADMING, Austria, Feb. 2 (APF) — Erika Hess won her second gold medal in three days at the World Alpine Skiing Championships here Tuesday when she cruised to a comfortable victory in the women's Giant Slalom.

The stylish Swiss skier, who will be 20 on March 6, won the combined on Sunday and now looks a good bet to make it a hat-trick of golds with her favorite Special Slalom to come.

That will be an exploit equalled only by West German Rosi Mittermaier and Hanni Wenzel of the Liechtenstein respectively at

the 1976 Innsbruck and 1980 Lake Placid Olympics. Hess, who also leads the World Cup, virtually had the gold medal tied up after the first leg over the hard, icy Schlading course.

She led with a fast 1:20.33, which put her 00.34 secs ahead of her cousin Monika Hess and more significantly 01.17 secs clear of one of her main rivals Tamara McKenney of the U.S. Another American Christine Cooper was fourth followed by the experienced Fabienne Serrat of France and two girls from the Liechtenstein Ursula Konzett and Petra Wenzel.

Basketful of thrills at ICC Inter-Unit tourney

By Peter Rodriguez Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, Feb. 2 — On a small tiled patch of land, in the midst of the concrete jungle at Macrona Street, one very often comes across multi-colored phenomena bouncing away with a ball, much to the delight of the eye.

And the way these lads sweat it out under the floodlights and to the chorus of the 100 odd enthusiastic colleagues leaves one flabbergasted. Yes, it's the basketball team of the International Commercial Center being groomed. The cagers, picked for the nine-team ICC Inter-unit Basketball tournament now in progress at the ICC camp court seems a hardy lot. And with camp manager Mike, co-ordinator Pascudo Mina and coaches Getulio Munoz and Levy Cordero together with team manager Tony Amador, keeping a watchful eye and plugging the chinks in their game, it is very much on the cards that very soon they would be a force to reckon with in the Jeddah basketball tournaments.

"Winning does not matter at the moment, but what counts is that the boys should inculcate in them the idea of sportsmanship," said the modest manager. "As soon as winning becomes the predominant factor, the sport lowers itself and all the ugly aspects of modern day sport is bubbled, vandalism, injury on a scale without precedent and crowd reaction, which imitates the



SWEATING IT OUT: The ICC cagers enjoying the thrills and spills of basketball during the Inter-Unit tournament at the camp court.

aggression of those being watched, receives a spurt," the camp manager added.

That this spirit is well fused in the boys is glaringly felt at the ICC camp court, where

Transportation, M&U (IAP) and O&U Support Service are heading the league standings having lost just one of the four matches so far and seem likely to make the

four-team play-off, that will ultimately decide the winners.

In a thrilling encounter last week, Transportation and Maintenance Utility were concerned in a 90-90 tie. With Maglaya (12), Vergara (15) and De la Cruz (14) giving out a standout performance in the first half, Transportation held the major share of the exchanges and at the switch of ends was sitting pretty with a 11-point lead (59-48).

But M&U, known for its fighting qualities, exerted pressure in the second session and with Manalang, who had 14 points to his credit in the first session, excelling with his long-range shots changed the complexion of the game and forced the tie to be resolved another day. The 90-90 final scoreline, gives a picture of the fever-pitch the encounter rose to. Manalang finished with 37 points.

In their earlier match in the week, M&U beat Electric Utility 87-84, while the electricians had got the better of Motorpool 76-68.

Standings:

Team	P	W	L
Transportation	4	3	1
M & U (IAP)	4	3	1
O & M	4	3	1
Called Water	3	1	2
Motorpool	3	1	2
Electric Utility	3	1	2
Warehouse	2	—	2
Security	2	—	2
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Pak Jeddah grabs three-run win over JCC in Alireza league

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Feb. 2 — Pak Jeddah must have suffered many palpitations before recording its season's maiden triumph in the Alireza Cricket League last weekend.

In the closest encounter of the League, Pak Jeddah beat back a battling JCC for its first two points. The margin of victory was a razor-thin three runs. The other two matches also had its moments. Indian Blues opened its account in the league with a 54-run verdict over Sikander — which lost its second straight game — and Shalimar managed to keep its slate clean with a thrilling 20-run victory over Honda, which suffered its first defeat.

The match of the day, however, last Friday was the Pak Jeddah JCC tie. Fortunes fluctuated constantly with the rival teams putting its best foot forward. Excitement mounted as the contest between the ball and the bat swung tantalizingly. And Pak Jeddah could not count itself victors till JCC's last wicket fell.

Pak Jeddah, making the first use of strip, began well. But its progress was checked with some good bowling and fine fielding by the JCC players. Ashfaq (33) and Adnan (28) dominated the Pak Jeddah innings with the others pitching with useful, but small con-

tributions. Pak Jeddah finished with a modest 158. Arif was JCC's most successful bowler with an analysis of four for 63 runs.

JCC beg its innings in a flurry with its openers Tariq and Javed adding 60 runs without being separated. Tariq with 46 well-made runs was the top scorer for JCC and he provided the bulk of the score in the opening stand with Javed's share being 17 runs. And just when it looked like JCC would coast through, Adnan, who had a field day with the bat and the ball, struck.

He completely transformed the complexion of the game with one deadly spell and enhanced the hopes of Pak Jeddah. JCC lost wickets at regular intervals with the score proceeding at snail's pace. With Pak Jeddah slowly gaining the ascendancy, in came Rafiq. He swung the game back into JCC's favor with a breezy 23 a sensible 20 by Afzal brought their side within the sights of the Pak Jeddah's total. But the remaining batsmen could not counter the sustained attack of Adnan and Ashfaq and allowed Pak Jeddah to steal the match out of its grasp. Adnan's figures of six wickets for 37 runs turned the tide, while Ashfaq chipped in with two wickets for 33 as JCC was short out for 155.

Bowlers ruled the roost in the Shalimar-Honda match, with the former team's bow-

lers and fielders tilting the balance with a performance which was a shade better. Shalimar, batting first, was on its way to a good total with its earlier batsmen countering the sustained Honda attack well. Shafiqat (20), Afzal (30) and Anis (25) had blustered the Shalimar innings. But after the exit of these three batsmen, wickets fell cheaply, with four batsmen surrendering their castle for ducks. Nadeem and Zahid shared the Honda bowling honors with four wickets apiece for 45 and 26 respectively in Shalimar's total of 112.

But Honda could not capitalize on the fine work of its bowlers. It began its reply disastrously and was precariously placed at 15 for five wickets at one stage. The tight bowling of Shalimar restricted Honda to 51 runs after 27 overs had been bowled. But the advent of Nafam and skipper Asghar saw the rate picking up. But the resistance of both the players was brief as the Shalimar bowlers once again took the upper hand. And the exit of these two batsmen saw the later batsmen follow them soon to the pavilion at regular intervals. Honda mustered 92 runs leaving Shalimar winners by 20 runs. For Shalimar Habib (3 for 21), Shaikat (2 for 34) and Anis (2 for 15) were the successful bowlers.

Asim's all-round effort for Sikander

proved in vain as he failed to find support from his colleagues against a revitalized Indians. After dismal performances in the opening two encounters of the league, the Indians, batted, fielded and bowled well to record its first win with a handsome margin.

The Indians, electing to make the first use of the wicket, was off to a bright start. Contributions from Khaliq (30), Khan (27), Nasser (43) and Wajid (28) swelled the tally to 171 for nine wickets in its quantum of 40 overs. Asim returned with four for 48 and Majid with three for 54.

The target set by the Indians proved too stiff for Sikander, which fared miserably against the sustained attack of Khan. Khan struck repeatedly to push Sikander on the defensive. He finished with an impressive tally of seven wickets for 43 runs to become the third bowler in the last four weeks to take seven wickets. Till Asim (44) and Junaid (33) were in the middle, Sikander entertained hopes of a recovery. But once Asim and Junaid were separated, Sikander just folded up.

At the end of four weeks' play, Shalimar top the table with six points from three matches with Pak Saudi and Honda following in that order with four points each from three matches.

Moore takes WBA crown off Mihara

TOKYO, Feb. 2 (AP) — Making his first bid for the World Boxing Association junior middleweight title, Davey Moore of the United States knocked down Japan's Tadashi Mihara in the sixth round of a scheduled 15-round slugfest here Tuesday.

The 22-year-old Moore, a native of the Bronx, New York, was in command throughout except for one round. Moore ended the fight by knocking Mihara down three times for mandatory counts of eight. After the third knockdown the referee raised Moore's hand and declared him the winner.

Under rules set before the fight, three knockdowns in any one round constitutes a win. Moore had predicted that he would win the title. Moore weighed in at 152½ pounds (69.1 kgs). Mihara weighed in at 153½ pounds (69.7 kgs).

In the fifth round Moore knocked Mihara down with a left and right combination to the head for a mandatory eight counts. It was Mihara's first defense of the title he won beating American Rocky Fratto for the championship vacated by Sugar Ray Leonard in Rochester, New York, last Nov. 7.

The end came at 53 seconds of the sixth round. Referee Carlos Berrocal of Panama raised Moore's hand after a third mandatory count put the Japanese out of action. The partisan crowd of 7,000 booed and cheered inside Tokyo's Metropolitan Gymnasium.

It was the first championship match in Japan so far this year. Both fighters entered the ring with undefeated professional records. It was Moore's eighth triumph and his sixth straight knockout victory. Pre-fight favorite Mihara has had 15 wins including 11 kayoes.

"I'm on top of the world," Moore said after the fight. "When I came to Japan I knew I would beat Mihara." Talking with reporters in his dressing room, Moore said that throughout the fight he tried to lure Mihara to him so that he could counterpunch. "I beat him because I hit him harder and faster. I thought I had finished him in the fifth, but there wasn't enough time."

Leon Washington, Moore's manager-trainer, said: "Moore won because he was in good physical condition and in top form." He predicted Moore will be a longtime champion because "he has the potential," adding that he thought Moore would win by the tenth round but "not so soon."

Declaring Moore now is ready to face any of the top 10 contenders, Washington said "we are waiting for offers."

In the second round, Moore again scored a hard hook to Mihara's head that sent him reeling. For the next two rounds Moore continued the same effective attack pattern. But in the fourth round Mihara cornered Moore with strong lefts and rights that had the challenger in trouble for a while.

The two fighters then slugged it out in midring until the bell sounded. In the fifth round Moore scored two fast lefts to Mihara's head, then dropped him with a left and right combination.

Within seconds of the sixth round Moore floored the Japanese with a combination punch. Mihara staggered to his feet only to be downed again and manager Washington jumped into the ring, apparently thinking it was the third knockdown. He quickly left the ring and Moore immediately floored Mihara for the third and final time.

Peter Hill upsets seeded McQueen

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Feb. 2 (AP) — Seeded players from New Zealand and Pakistan dropped out in the third round of the World Junior Squash Individual Championship held Monday night at the Kuala Lumpur Subang Squash Center courts.

Singapore's top junior Peter Hill caused the biggest upset so far by defeating fourth-seeded Danny McQueen of New Zealand over five games 6-9, 10-8, 0-9, 9-1, 9-6. Pakistan's favorite Umar Hayat, seeded sixth, went down in five games to New Zealand's Mark Crosbie 9-7, 3-9, 10-9, 2-9, 9-4.

Peter Hill told reporters the win was "satisfying" and that he badly wanted to win the game to prove (to the organizers who had not seeded him) that "I should be at least in the top eight."

Top seeded Sohail Qaiser of Pakistan once again had to struggle before making his way to the quarterfinals when he was stretched to four games by Australia's unseeded Grantley Pinnington 9-5, 6-9, 9-0, 9-4.

Second-seeded Chris Dittmar of Australia defeated Khadim Hussain of Pakistan in straight sets 9-5, 9-3, 9-2 while third-seeded Christy Willstrop thrashed unseeded Hugh Leabour of New Zealand 9-1, 9-0, 9-2.

Beaumont drops out of England rugby team

LONDON, Feb. 2 (APF) — England captain Bill Beaumont has withdrawn from the Rugby Union International against Ireland at Twickenham on Saturday. His place as captain will be taken by scrum half Steve Smith.

Beaumont pulled out on medical advice after suffering concussion and double vision when he was kicked in the head during the County Championship final last Saturday.

It was the third time inside a year that Beaumont had been seriously affected by a blow on the head. Beaumont, 29, has captained England a record 21 times and played in 33 consecutive internationals. His place in the England team will be taken by lock Jim Syddall. Beaumont said, "I took the advice of the doctors to withdraw from Saturday's match, but the good news is that they passed me fit to continue rugby after just a week's rest. I will be back — hopefully for the international in Paris on February 20.

Soccer results

English Cup (4th round)

Wrexham	1	Chelsea	2
Orient	2	Huddersfield	0

Division Three

Southeast	2	Millwall	2
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Division Four

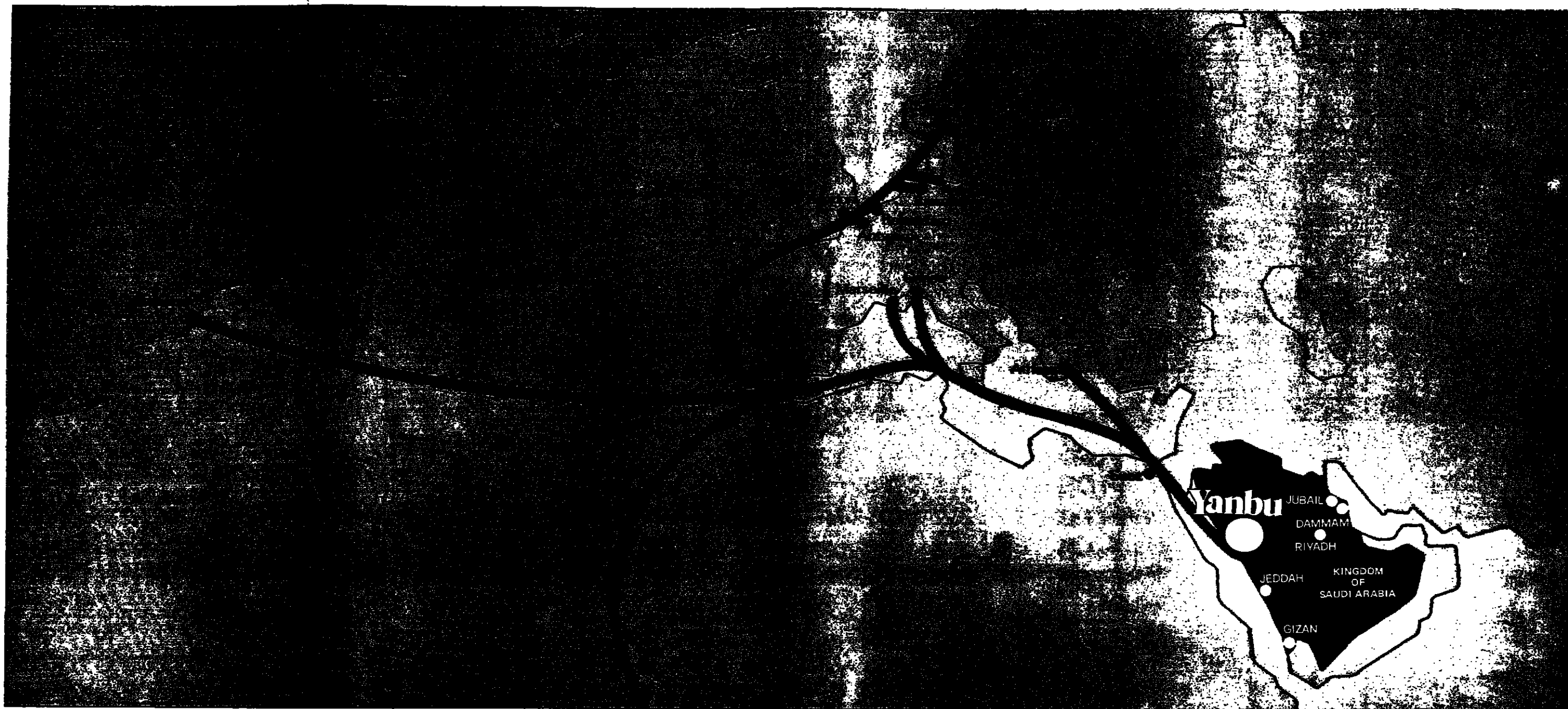
Stockport	2	Blackpool	3
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Scottish Cup (2nd round)

Montrose	2	Elgin City	1
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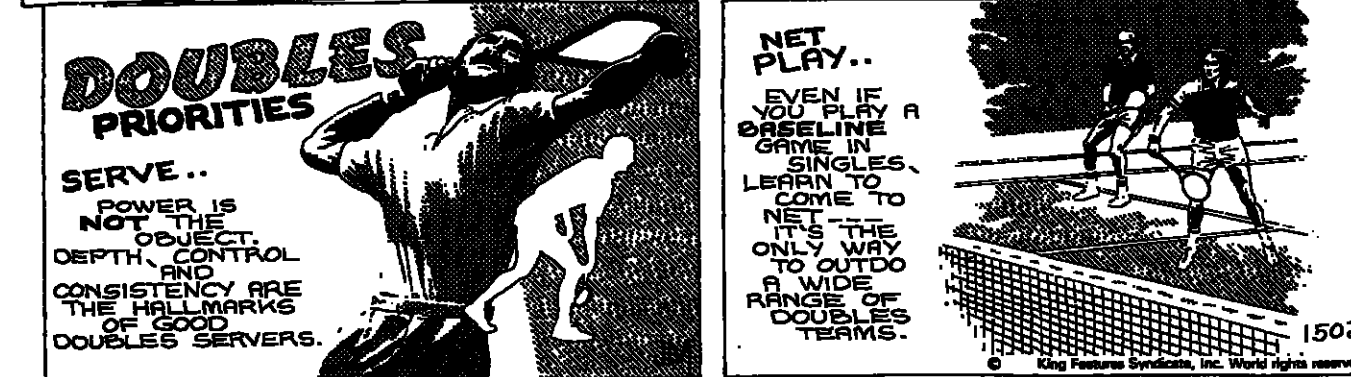
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"ICAROS"	STEEL/GENERAL	15-2-1982
"ANAMARAIA"	SUGAR	21-2-1982

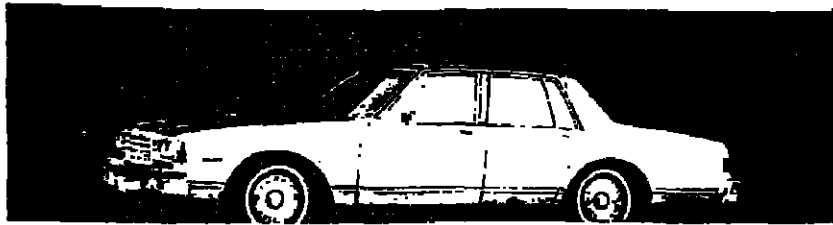
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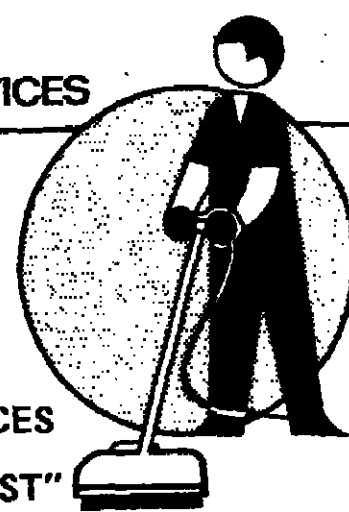
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PAGE 12

International

On human rights

Uproar over Poland paralyzes U.N. body

GENEVA, Feb. 2 (AP) — East-West disputes over Poland paralyzed the first working day of the U.N. Human Rights Commission, forcing a lengthy recess and charges by a U.S. human rights official that the panel's chairman, an East European, was siding with the Soviets.

Elliott Abrams, U.S. assistant secretary of

Greene gets mixed up in Nice politics

ANTIBES, Southern France, Feb. 2 (AP) — British author Graham Greene, 77, was Tuesday becoming more and more embroiled in the local political scene after his claim last week that Nice, on the French Riviera, was in the hands of the "milieu" (underworld).

For he is being bitterly criticized by the rightist mayor of Nice, Jacques Medecin, who is also one of its National Assembly deputies, and just as strongly defended by Nice's other deputy, author Max Gallo, who is Socialist. The Medecin family has "ruled" Nice for half-a-century through a father-and-son succession so that Greene's charges of "corruption" in Nice are naturally taken as a blow against the long-standing Medecin establishment.

Gallo has written a novel about the Nice "milieu", and supports all Greene's charges about it. The charges also coincide with a casino war which has led to two of Nice's biggest casinos being closed down.

But Greene, at his flat here Tuesday said emphatically that he had no wish to get mixed up in politics. He said that his only aim in making his charges was to defend three women and two children who were being threatened by a man under the protection of the "milieu".

state for human rights, made the accusation after the panel's chairman adjourned following pointed East-West disagreement about whether the military crackdown in Poland was a pertinent subject for debate. The chairman, Ivan Garvalov of Bulgaria, had threatened repeatedly to suspend the proceedings if delegates to the 43-nation panel insisted on discussing substantive matters. The panel's work Tuesday was to have been devoted only to fixing a schedule for debate during its annual six-week session.

After the chairman called a recess until late afternoon, Abrams told a reporter that Garvalov "apparently supports the Soviet Bloc" in its "deep determination ... to prevent any discussion of Poland" before the commission, the world's oldest and largest human rights deliberative body. Abrams — who told reporters Monday that Poland represents "a test" for the commission — declined to elaborate.

Garvalov adjourned the proceedings as exchanges about Poland peaked when the Danish delegate began reading a statement on behalf of the 10-member European Community. He was promptly interrupted by Poland's delegate, who asserted remarks about the human rights situation in his country represented interference with a sovereign state's internal affairs.

The Dane, Niels Boel, resumed, referring to the NATO foreign ministers' statement last month about the imposition of martial law in Poland Dec. 13. Again the Pole, Adam Kopatka, protested. Garvalov, a veteran diplomat, then ordered a recess.

The East-West exchanges began when Yvon Beaulne, the Canadian delegate, sought to introduce a draft resolution concerning Poland initiated by 10 Western countries, including the United States. The measure noted reports of "massive violations of universally recognized human rights with respect to Poland" and proposed giving the issue "priority" under an agenda item about abuses "in any part of the world."

Kopatka interrupted and told the panel the time had passed for introducing new items to the agenda. Delegates from the Soviet Union and Cuba said they agreed.

Protesters warned

Warsaw sees provocations

VIENNA, Feb. 2 (R) — Demonstrators who clashed with police in the streets of Gdansk last Saturday were armed with stones and Molotov cocktails, Warsaw Radio said Tuesday.

Giving further details on the clashes, in which 14 persons were injured and 205 arrested, the radio said the demonstrators were mostly university and secondary school students. It said they took to the streets after leaflets had appeared in passageways, trams

Pending pact on U.S. troops irks Germans

BONN, Feb. 2 (AP) — The confirmation Monday night that six more U.S. Army divisions would be stationed in West Germany in case of a crisis showed that this country is not really growing neutralistic, German officials commented.

The announcement that this troop agreement is about to be signed deflates talk of "friction between Bonn and Washington over Poland," commented a high official who asked not to be named. "The accusations in American and French newspapers of German neutrality are groundless. We remain a reliable partner in the Atlantic Alliance."

Under the pending agreement, about 120,000 U.S. soldiers could be rushed here to supplement the 200,000 already stationed in West Germany. The agreement will call for West Germany to mobilize 96,000 men for logistic support of the reinforcements, and guarding their bases. "The soldiers will only have to climb into their tanks, which will be all ready for them, and they will be operational," one German official commented.

Defense Minister Hans Apel said the plan will go into effect in 1989. But his government will increase its defense budget by 50 to 100 million marks (\$25 to \$50 million) annually starting next year to pay for stocking the extra American heavy equipment. One problem remains, confided a military source here: "In case of a crisis, will the Americans really have enough soldiers and transport to send us six divisions?"

2m Pakistanis abroad

KARACHI, Pakistan Feb. 2 (AP) — More than 2 million Pakistanis are workers abroad, according to a joint study carried out by the World Bank, UNICEF, and the government of Pakistan.

The study said about 1.15 million of the Pakistani workers are in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states. Only four percent are skilled workers, while the rest are either semiskilled or unskilled, the report said.



Alexander Haig

Haig snubs critics of U.S. policy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP) — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, stoutly defending President Ronald Reagan's policy on the crisis in Poland, said Tuesday that if the advice of Reagan's critics were to be accepted it would have the effect of "bringing the temple of Western unity down upon our heads." And that, Haig said, would "be doing the work of the Soviet Union."

Responding to questions in an appearance before the senate Foreign Relations Committee, Haig said a unilateral grain embargo by the United States against the Soviet Union would cost American farmers "\$30 billion this year alone," and end up hurting the United States more than Moscow. Haig defended the U.S. decision to repay \$71 million owed by Poland to U.S. banks on similar terms.

Haig also defended as "unprecedented" the support the United States has received from its NATO allies on the steps President Reagan has taken to punish the Soviet Union and Poland for Poland's martial law crackdown. He said there is no difference in the alliance on the goals but acknowledged that "honest men differ only on what would be the best means."

"It is my judgment that so far the president has been right on," Haig said. He credited Reagan for having correctly gauged the problem and for obtaining cooperation with U.S. allies in dealing with it. "None of us are necessarily happy moment to moment. None of us operate in lock step," Haig said.

But he said the diversity of approach in the NATO alliance constitutes its strength, and added, "I wouldn't have it any other way, even if we could have it, which we can't."

He said the sanctions Reagan has invoked actually have resulted in "tougher" consequences for the Kremlin than the approaches his critics have suggested. "If we are to take the advice of the critics from the right and left and that have the effect of bringing the temple of Western unity down upon our heads, that would have done the work of the Soviet Union," Haig said.

"Amen, brother," said Sen. Jesse Helms, Republican-North Carolina, who, from his central role in the conservative wing of the Republican Party, has been a leading critic of Reagan policies on Poland.

He said that Cuba is "systematically expanding its capacity to project military power beyond its own shores." And he said that the United States will do "whatever is necessary" to contain the guerrilla war in El Salvador.

Haig asserted that the unity of the West on the military crackdown in Poland comes as an "unpleasant surprise" to the Soviet Union whom he again blamed for "complicity in the Polish crisis."

Mubarak arrives in U.S. for talks with officials

By Charles W. Holmes
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak who flew into Washington Tuesday begins three days of talks with President Ronald Reagan and other U.S. officials Wednesday. Mubarak earlier Tuesday ended his one-day discussions with President Mitterrand and other French leaders before leaving Paris. Mubarak is accompanied by Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali.

Mubarak's American visit comes amidst reports that his country and Israel will receive increases in the amount of military aid each receives from the United States. And, not surprisingly, that is primarily what Mubarak has come to discuss with American officials: economic and military assistance.

Mubarak comes to the United States to talk of bilateral Egyptian-U.S. relations. Specifically, how to simplify the process by which U.S. aid is supplied to Egypt, and why, despite Camp David and increased aid to Egypt, Israel still receives favored treatment. The Egyptian president is expected to ask Reagan for more flexible terms under which he can spend U.S. economic aid dollars and more military assistance to complete the overall of Egyptian defenses, replacing aging Soviet arms.

In the fiscal 1983 U.S. budget, Reagan is expected to ask the U.S. Congress for an increase in military aid of \$400 million for Egypt, bringing its total to \$1.3 billion in assistance from the United States, according to government and diplomatic sources. The same sources predict a \$300 million increase for Israel, for a total of \$1.7 billion in U.S. military aid.

A senior U.S. State Department official who asked not to be identified confirmed that assistance to Egypt will rise next year, but refused to discuss dollar amounts. The official, briefing journalists on Mubarak's upcoming visit, defended the portioning of aid to Egypt and Israel, saying that Egypt "already has higher parity than Israel in the economic field." Egypt receives about \$1 billion in U.S. economic aid, compared with \$800 million for Israel.

State Department sources say U.S. officials will press for discussions on general issues affecting bilateral relations between the U.S. and Egypt, and the regional and domestic problems facing the Cairo government.

Restrictions explained

Libyan border stays closed

CAIRO, Feb. 2 (R) — Egypt said Tuesday its border with Libya would remain closed, despite signs Monday that the two countries were easing crossing restrictions.

The Egyptian Foreign Ministry said Monday the border, closed for the past three years, was being opened for authorized groups of Egyptians working in Libya to return home for holidays. But a cabinet spokesman Tuesday said the border was only opened briefly to allow a group of 27 teachers and their families to cross to Egypt "because of their special circumstances." He did not elaborate.

The spokesman said there was no change in the measures previously enforced on the border between the two states who fought a brief summer war in 1973. There was no immediate

50,000 rendered homeless

Philippines floods claim 13

MANTILA, Feb. 2 (AP) — Floods triggered by five days of heavy rains have left 13 dead and at least 50,000 persons homeless in the southern Philippines, relief authorities said Tuesday.

The floods, seven feet (2 meters) deep at places, have prompted the Red Cross to appeal to the navy and the air force for assistance in ferrying relief supplies to flood-stricken areas in four southern provinces.

ate explanation for the change in the official Egyptian position about the border.

The Foreign Ministry said Monday the reopening would allow Egyptian experts working in Libya to cross directly to take vacations at home. There are several thousand Egyptians working in Libya.

The development appeared to dash hopes of at least a partial thaw in relations between the two states whose relations have plunged from bad to worse since Egypt signed a peace treaty with Israel in 1979. The cabinet statement, carried by the official Middle East News Agency, took many officials by surprise. Some had been saying they expected another batch of Egyptian workers to cross the border Tuesday.

Regional constabulary commander, Brig. Gen. Alfredo Olano, returning from an aerial survey of the area, said the floods have affected a total population of about 200,000, the Office of Civil Defense (OCD) said.

OCD said Davao Del Norte appeared to be one of the hard-hit provinces, with floodings reported in 14 of its 21 towns. Most of the 13 deaths reported by the Red Cross were due to drowning. They included six occupants of a bus that was flooded while trying to cross a creek in Valencia town.

Red Cross officials estimated the homeless in Davao to number about 50,000 persons. They are reportedly now housed in school buildings converted into evacuation centers. No figures of homeless were available for the other areas. Authorities initially placed damage to crops at \$15 million pesos (\$1.8 million).

Cresson rescued

from irate farmers

CAEN, North-West France, Feb. 2 (AP) — A helicopter Tuesday rescued French Agriculture Minister Edith Cresson from some 300 angry farmers who prevented her from leaving from a farm near here.

For a time, the farmers refused to allow the helicopter to land, but gendarmes charged them in order to clear a landing site in an orchard near the farm. The minister, who is on a tour of Normandy, visited the farm at Akra before inviting a group of local farmers to a question and answer session.

The discussion over government agricultural policies became heated and when Mrs. Cresson tried to leave, the farmers closed in.

Good Morning

By Jihad Al-Khazzen

On the absurdities of the world of international espionage.

I read recently that the Americans decided one day that they must — repeat must — have the exact specifications of the gun used in the Soviet T-64 and T-72 tanks. A massive operation was therefore mounted toward that aim.

It's first phase involved use of satellite over the areas where the tanks are used. Nothing came of this as the Russians seemed to keep their guns wrapped in metal covering.

Teams of spies were then sent into the Soviet Union and all the countries of Eastern Europe. Vast amounts of money were spent on false beards, suitcases with false bottoms, secret ink and the rest. The spies came back months later, with information which proved to be both contradictory and incomplete.

The CIA added its sums and found it had spent \$18 million on the project, without any return whatsoever. Time, they thought, to get the allies on the act. The affair concerns them as much as the Americans, so they should play their part.

And the allies did, and most speedily. For, by return of post, the British supplied the Americans with a bilingual catalog, detailing the specifications of the gun. It was in Russian and English — a good translation provided by the Russians themselves! The Americans shouted: What a great intelligence coup! Not at all, answered the modest British. The Russians have been having the catalog around for years, trying to interest buyers in their lovely new line in tanks.

The French did even better. They supplied the same catalog plus a lively description of the factories in which the guns are produced, the method of production, and notes on the weapon's performance. Gosh, the Americans said. You have gone and penetrated the Russian armament industry. How do you do it, you gallant allies?

Not at all, said the French. Our military attache was invited to inspect the factories and see the gun in action. Lively little thing it was too.

Translated From Ashury Al-Awasat

Hungary gives PLO diplomatic status

BUDAPEST, Feb. 2 (R) — Hungary has granted the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) office in Budapest diplomatic status, the official news agency MTI said Tuesday.

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, who is on an official visit to Hungary, Tuesday had talks with Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar and Foreign Minister Frigyes Pujta, the agency said.

Arafat is a frequent visitor to East Europe, and Hungary, like other East Bloc countries, gives the PLO both political and economic support. Last October the Soviet Union announced it was giving official diplomatic status to the PLO office in Moscow.

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Bahrein	16	61	28	75	cloudy
Bangkok	24	75	32	90	clear
Beirut	10	50	15	59	rain
Berlin	-5	23	0	32	clear
Brussels	-2	29	12	54	clear
Buenos Aires	23	73	32	90	clear
Cairo	9	48	16	61	cloudy
Caracas	20	68	29	84	cloudy
Chicago	-18	0	-5	23	cloudy
Copenhagen	-4	25	-2	28	clear
Dublin	6	43	10	50	rain
Frankfurt	-5	23	4	39	clear
Geneva	2	36	7	45	clear
Helinski	15	59	18	64	cloudy
Hong Kong	23	73	31	88	clear
Jakarta	23	73	31	88	clear
Kuala Lumpur	23	73	31	88	clear
London	6	43	9	48	clear
Los Angeles	9	48	25	77	clear
Madrid	-1	30	14	57	cloudy
Manila	18	64	30	86	clear
Mexico City	8	46	23	73	clear
Miami	21	70	-2	27	cloudy
Montreal	-14	7	-7	19	snow
Moscow	-14	7	-7	19	clear
New Delhi	8	47	20	68	cloudy
New York	2	36	11	52	cloudy
Nicosia	6	43	16	61	rain
Oslo	-3	27	-1	30	cloudy
Paris	0	32	10	50	clear
Rio de Janeiro	18	64	32	90	cloudy
Rome	0	32	14	57	cloudy
San Francisco	10	50	20	68	clear
Seoul	-6	21	0	32	clear
Singapore	24	75	31	88	cloudy
Stockholm	-20	-4	-7	19	cloudy
Sydney	19	66	25	77	cloudy
Taipei	12	54	19	66	clear
Tokyo	0	32	7	45	clear
Toronto	-11	12	-3	27	clear
Vancouver	4	39	5	41	rain
Vienna	0	32	3	37	clear